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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 759)

Name of Candidate	Anmol Sher Singh Bedi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	24247
Center	Rajinder Nagar, Delhi	Date	2nd Nov'16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. India has the lowest tax-to-GDP ratio among countries with a similar per capita income on a purchasing power parity basis. Explain the reasons for the low tax-to-GDP ratio in India. What measures can be taken to correct this situation?

   भारत का कर-GDP अनुपात वस्तुतः क्रय-शक्ति समता के आधार पर भारत जैसे प्रति व्यक्ति आय वाले देशों के बीच न्यूनतम है। भारत में न्यून कर-GDP अनुपात के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस स्थिति को सही करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

The Economic Survey 2015-16, as well as 2014-2015 points towards lower tax/GDP ratio of the country.

> when compared with countries with equal economic development, or equal political Development, India's tax/GDP ratio is among the lowest

> When compared with BRICS, India has a the lowest tax/GDP ratio, which comes out to be meagre 16.6 % of the GDP of country

Among the 16.6 %
around 11% falls under Centre's tax net
5% falls under state's tax net.
≈ 1% under Local Govt.

> REASONS for lower tax/GDP ratio

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- Lower level of tax compliance
- Anomalous political obligation of people towards state
- Lack of effective tax collection by tax agencies and central departments like CBEC, Central Board of Direct Taxes
- Lack of sufficient awareness and public knowledge & education regarding the need of tax filling and returns
- Lack of simple tax laws, make it difficult for people to file their income taxes.

> MEASURES

RV Easwara Committee on Tax simplification;

> Tax Administration reforms committee by Parthasarathi Shome recommended simplification of tax reforms, proactive tax collection policy, introduction of technology and E governance directives to widen the tax base

> The attitude of tax collecting agents need to change, rather than harrasment, tax

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collectors should invest in bringing change in public perception

· Simplification of tax Norms - like bringing Good & Service tax, Eg Sakshan portal and various technology led initiatives can bring ~~more~~ greater rewards for tax collecting agencies.

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2. In spite of various initiatives, the condition of the power sector still remains one of the core challenges for India. Comment.
विभिन्न पहलों के बावजूद, विद्युत क्षेत्रक की स्थिति भारत के लिए अभी भी एक प्रमुख चुनौती बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The power sector of the county is divided in 3 section

1) Power GENERATION
2) Power TRANSMISSION
3) Power Distribution

the sectors of power Generation and transmission is mostly controlled by the government & has seen huge progress and surplus over the years.

> Many states have turned power surplus and extensive network of power transmission has been established at various regional centers

> But the power Distribution suffers from huge losses
1. Huge investment required to supply electricity to door (last Mile delivery)
2. Lack of public government investment
3. Huge ATC losses i.e Aggregate technical and commercial losses.

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· Huge power theft
· Lack of Government incentives and support

> The World Bank report on "Ease of doing business" has appreciated India's growing reform laden initiatives that have reduced the time required for setting business in India - partly due to reforms in Electricity sector.

New policy initiative have already been introduced like

1. UDAY - Ujjwala Discom Assurance Yojana which is the single largest reform in electricity sector of the country.
2. National power tariff policy
3. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
4. GARV Application
5. Domestic efficient lighting Programme for promoting LEDs instead of CFLs and incandescent lamps
6. Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission.

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Most of Government initiatives hold tremendous promise, which can revolutionise power sector in the country.

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3. Examine the reasons for poor performance of public sector banks in India. Give an account of the steps taken by the government and RBI to improve their performance. Also analyse whether the risks arising from the consolidation of the Indian banking sector outweigh the potential longer-term benefits.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के बैंकों के दयनीय प्रदर्शन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। सरकार और RBI द्वारा इनके प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक के समेकन से उत्पन्न जोखिम दीर्घावधि में प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों पर भारी पड़ेंगे?

The poor performance of public sector banks arise from a number of reason:

1. Lack of sufficient autonomy
2. Government interference in the working of public sector banks

In a report, the public sector banks had a total of Non performing Assets which were 14.8% of the total assets, this figure was 4% for private sector banks and 3% for foreign banks

3. Responsibilty of extending loans under social responsibilty and private sector.
4. Lack of sufficient incentives for high posts in public sector banks, people switch to private sector banks due to various monetary and social benefits.

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5. Crony Capitalism and coalition of private companies with managers of PSBs.

6. Inefficient working of Debt Recovery tribunal, Sick Industries Act as well as SARFAESI, which has led to huge locking of capital

> Steps taken

1.) P.J Nayak Committee instituted by Government, recommended ~~the~~ formation of Bank administration authority as a middle agent between the government and Public sector banks to provide necessary autonomy

2. Formation of Bank Board Bureau to provide transparency and accountability in appointment of Heads of PSB.

3. Indradhanush package with ABCDEFG reforms

A: Appointments
B: Bank Board Bureau
C: Capitalization
D: Destressing
E: Empowerment
F: Frame work of Accountability
G - Governance reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

> Bankruptcy law reforms committee led by TK Vishwanathan. recommended an overhaul of Bankruptcy and other laws.

> Reinstitutionalisation of Indian Bankruptcy Board of India, setting up of NCLAT, and Debt recovery tribunals. etc for expediting the unlocking of stressed assets

III rd Part

The Govt has embarked on a policy of consolidation of Indian Banking sector but there are disadvantages.

1. It will lead to inappropriate consolidation of Non Performing Assets in one bank, which will be difficult to deal with
2. It will severly affect competition, because the other next big bank would be 5 times smaller than SBI.
The consolidation may not be approved by Competition Commission of India.
3. No long term research or study done regarding the benefits of consolidation of PSBs

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4. Tax treaties intended to avoid double taxation have in many cases become instruments for double non-taxation. Elaborate. List the major amendments in the India-Mauritius DTAA and the advantages that are expected to accrue due to it.
दोहरे कराधान से बचाव के प्रयोजन से की गई कर संधियाँ कई मामलों में दोहरे गैर-कराधान का साधन बन गयी हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। भारत-मॉरीशस DTAA में हुए प्रमुख संशोधनों और इनके कारण प्राप्त होने वाले अपेक्षित लाभों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

India has recently signed the DTAA with Mauritius.

> Mauritius is the 2nd largest investor of Foreign Direct Investment in India. Investors earlier re-routed their investment via Mauritius due to huge incentives and highly liberal tax regime. Sometimes, Black Money was re-routed via Mauritius, without being taxed in Mauritius.

> To tax the investment and capital gains recently government of India signed an amendment to earlier tax treaty with Mauritius

> It will give India, the responsibility and power to tax Capital Gains made by companies situated in Mauritius and their investment made in India.

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> The tax system, still has liberal features for it seeks to allow lesser tax in the early period till 2018-19 and future which will decided by the Government in later period

> The govt's decision is under the G-20's recommendation of taxing transnational companies under "Base Erosion and Profit shifting" and non compliance with non cooperation "compliant" "Financial Action Task Force" countries

ADVANTAGES

1. It will widen India's tax Base and tax collection
2. It will ensure, that Black Money i.e Non taxed illegitimate money is not invested in India again by taxing them via the amended treaty.
3. To use the tax money for development initiatives in the country and build necessary infrastructure.

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~~But~~ Double taxation treaties, sometimes lead to tax

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5. Emerging ICT and their appropriation by society constitutes a threat that demands new competencies and practices to be developed and integrated in the existing police work. Discuss with examples.
उभरती ICT एवं समाज द्वारा उसके प्रयोग में एक ऐसा खतरा समाहित है जो पुलिस के वर्तमान कार्य में नई क्षमताओं और प्रथाओं के विकास और समेकन की मांग करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a net information exporter to the world and thus it requires huge government attention to secure, India's cyber security dealing with emergent issues of

1. cyber Espionage
2. Cyber Crime
3. Cyber terror
4. Cyber warfare etc

Thus India requires a stringent ICT framework coupled with technological know how and to ensure ~~not~~ India's safety and long term security

EXAMPLES

1) In the recent FBI v/s Apple controversy Apple a 3rd party manufacturer had declined FBI, the access to ~~a~~ ~~a~~ criminal's phone access. This has huge implications

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for India, which is entirely dependent on 3rd party private tech companies like Apple, Samsung etc and 3rd party social networking companies like Facebook etc

> India's Cyber security policy needs to be overhauled keeping in mind the risks involved.

> India has to streamline Cyber security, ICT organisations for a unified government interface as to ensure accountability and responsibility fixation

Plethora of Cyber security agencies work in India which includes

1. CERT-IN Computer Emergency Response Team

2. NTRO National Technical research Organisation

3. Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Center

etc

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where there is conflict b/w these agencies

> Thus there, is a need to modernise government infrastructure, streamline govt organisations, invest in human resource capabilities along with research and Development to develop a vibrant cyber security paradigm

> National Grid, National information Bureau are some of the various govt ie decisions taken in this regard

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6. What are P-Notes and how do they impact the financial system in India? In this context, also highlight the recent regulatory measures taken by SEBI to deal with them.

पी-नोट्स क्या हैं और वे भारत में वित्तीय प्रणाली को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सेबी द्वारा हाल ही में इनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए विनियामक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Participatory notes, are those Foreign investors that invest in foreign a country through Qualified investors or commonly called as Foreign policy investors, and therefore need not reveal their identity and investment

> The Portfolio investors, are still to be regulated under KYC Guidelines, this ensures their accountability & transparency

> The P-notes and the FII's on the other side can clandestinely invest in other countries without accountability or transparency leading to volatility and re-routing of black money in the country.

IMPACT

. The investment via PNotes can lead to overall instability in stock market

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2. Formation of Asset bubbles and vulnerability of Stock Market of native country to irregular outflows and inflows of foreign money

3. It makes the financial system which includes Currency Markets, Equity Markets, Commodity Markets vulnerable and volatile etc.

4. It allow cheap foreign money to enter financial markets, providing money for growth and investment of various companies.

REGULATORY MEASURES

> ~~The with the~~ SEBI, the Securities and Exchange Board of India has decided that P-Notes and the investors would be covered under KYC i.e Know Your Customer guidelines.

> This decision will bring transparency and accountability; discouraging fraudulent Transactions

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3. It will ensure that there is overall parity between local investors (DOMESTIC) as well as foreign investors, thus bringing in a paradigm change in ensuring financial accountability, transparency and openness to the system.

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7. The rising levels of e-waste generation in India have been a matter of concern in recent years. Examine the underlying causes of this scenario and the challenges associated with it. How can the new E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 help in meeting these concerns?
भारत में ई-अपशिष्ट उत्पादन का बढ़ता स्तर हाल के वर्षों में चिंता का विषय रहा है। इस परिदृश्य के अंतर्निहित कारणों एवं इससे संबद्ध चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 इन चिंताओं का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है?

> India Generates world's 5th largest waste in the world. This is because of the life style changes and the proliferation of E-Gadgets and hardware in the domestic markets
> while costs related to production is considered by Digital companies, they fail to take into account huge cost of secure and safe dumping of E-waste, which has a series of -ve externalities on environment and ecology.
> The Digital companies have not been held accountable in efficient dumping, recycling and reuse of old devices and technological parts
> India, consistently lacks the capability to

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reprocess, recycle, and reuse the E-waste, currently the capacity is only half what is required.

> The report released by IUCN on E-waste declares that E-waste has the highest negative externalities in comparison to other waste due to toxic nature of materials used like Lanthanides, Mercury, Actinides etc

> The E-waste rule released - FEATURES

- The manufacturing companies will have to mandatorily bring new ways of recycling and reusing their old devices.
- this can be done via buy back offers
- The companies would also invest in bringing awareness regarding harmful effects of old electronic waste and their effect to hum on health.
- The Government will invest in providing incentives to private sector in building E-waste

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recycling centers which will be regionally spread all across the country.

> Segregation and seperation of E-waste, along with efficient disposal will be the prime responsibility of Ewaste collecting agencies.

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8. Terror groups, much like corporate bodies have well and truly embraced and exploited the benefits of globalisation. Discuss the statement with reference to terror financing and propaganda activities.
कॉर्पोरेट निकायों की ही भाँति आतंकवादी समूहों ने भी सही मायने में काफी हद तक वैश्वीकरण के लाभों को आत्मसात और उनका दोहन किया है। आतंकी वित्तपोषण एवं प्रचार गतिविधियों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Terror groups are trans-national actors with a highly centralised, heirarchial and modern organisational structure

> They have specialised agencies that deal with financing - external trade and a highly complicated funding and investment system.

> They have highly sophisticated employement and recruitment structure, much similar to Multi National Corporations and also have links to STATE as well as other Non-state actors.

> ~~This~~ Globalisation has brought a paradigm change in working of terrorist agencies for they now have global markets in relation to drug trafficking and employment

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and topple international organisation via methods of coercion or violence.

> Several organisations like Islamic State in Syria, Al Qaeda, Taliban, Harkat al Mujahideen, Haqqani Network have Global organisational structure and international support in waging asymmetric warfare

- Use of technology for
  - Radicalization
  - Propagating belief systems
  - Recruiting people

has been extensively used by these organisations.

- Similarly, Use of liberal trade cy transit routes have been used by them to expand their networks.

Paris attacks, Belgium attacks are examples of the expanding Jihadi Network in Europe etc.

- Use of Drug and Human trafficking, along

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with illicit trade in oil via black market has been proactively employed by companies.

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9. What is net-metering? Critically analyse its potential in incentivising distributed generation in India.
नेट-मीटरिंग क्या है? भारत में वितरित उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने में इसकी क्षमता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

· Net metering is an innovative device used by households to add their individual production of electricity (via) use of recyclable - renewable energy resource like Photo voltaic cells, Wind energy which is then added to common electricity Grid of the electricity Distribution Organisation.

· It allow people to ~~use~~ ~~the~~ produce distributed electricity and pass on the surplus energy to common Grid

> This helps in augmenting energy resources

> Use of renewable energy resources, much in line with National Solar Mission and India's INDC's at the UNFCCC COP21 Paris.

> ~~B~~ Lower the dependence of state electricity and employ cheap electricity production methods

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Some limitations.

> Since the electricity production is distributed it might lead to innumerable sources, which will not be efficiently managed by Electricity department

> It can lead to fluctuations of power load due to distributed production

> India lacks the technology to add distributed electricity manufacturing to central Grid.

> Huge costs of installation of PhotoVoltaic technology and high operating costs.

While the Distributed power production is an innovative idea, it has several pertinent limitations that need to be addressed.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Explain the challenges associated with predicting the monsson accurately. Can shifting to a completely dynamical model from the one used by the IMD presently help in improving the accuracy of predicting the monsoon?
मानसून के सटीक पूर्वानुमान से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या IMD द्वारा वर्तमान में प्रयोग किए जा रहे मॉडल के स्थान पर पूर्णतः गतिशील मॉडल का उपयोग मानसून के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता को बढ़ा सकता है।

The Monsoon, the lifeline of India' Food security and agriculture sector, in recent years shown strange & arbitary behavior due to various reasons and determinants

* CHALLENGES

1. Monsoon, unlike earlier though it dependent upon Global phenomena. thus is varied by several global factors.

2. The unpredictable & arbitary behavior of La NiNa and El Nino and strange pressure differences between Tahiti (Pacific Ocean) and Darwin (Australia) due to climate change etc

3. The lack and deficient technology to accurately measure the effect of localised & regional phenomena on Monsoon.

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4. The unpredictable Indian Ocean Dipole Movement due to global warming has severly weakened Indian Monsoon.

5. The Indian Ocean waters being severly warm in comparison to land has also led to more precipitation on ocean rather than land surface.

⇒ Indian Metrological Department has shifted to a completely different measurement paradigm, to accurately analyse and disseminate monsoon prediction analyses.

1. Use of Change in traditional terms and definitions to factor in unpredictability of Monsoons
2. Removal of word "Drought" and replacement with word "Defrent Rainfall" to fully reflect monsoon changes
3. Normal Monsoon declaration if rainfall is around 95-102% of Monsoon.

⇒ Above Normal if above 102% of average

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cumulated weight of Monsoon

> Employing dynamic mathematical models, improvised technology and remote sensing instruments with support of Space satellites will bring much needed improvement in capabilities of IMD to successfully measure Monsoon

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11. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill would require to work along with the Forest Rights Act in order to achieve the aims of environment protection while also ensuring rights of the tribal people. Comment.
जनजातीय लोगों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करते हुए, पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष विधेयक को वन अधिकार अधिनियम के साथ समन्वय की आवश्यकता होगी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

> Compensatory Afforestation Fund, was developed & institutionalised to 'allow acquirement of forest land by private or public sector corporations for mining or other purposes, on the premise that equal amount of other land will be developed and afforestation will be done to compensate for the loss of forested land.

> The funds under CAMPA were lying unutilised Rs 40,000 crores, because it required parliamentary approval to be used.

> The new bill passed, allows the earlier money to be merged with the Public Account of India "PAC", requiring only the approval of finance Ministry.

→ This has resulted in several disagreement by local people, civil society activists which

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have condemned the top-down - strict heirarchial approach of Govt

· It fails to take local tribal people as stakeholders in an activity that has considerable stake in their lives

· Also the Govt has redirected expansion of governing sector as well as executive committee without the members of NGO's or civil society

RESOLUTION

· There is a need to involve local people who are displaced due to eviction caused due to development initiative taken by corporations.

· The process has to be made more inclusive, sustainable and participatory. i.e it has to be converted into a bottom up approach

· Stakeholders need to properly accounted while taking any further decision.
This can be done via Social Impact Assessment or Social audit.

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The Forest use by - Scheduled Tribes Act 2006 is a prominent example of use of local advisory and participation in taking decisions.

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12. It has been argued that India's strained patent protection and IP administration has failed to keep pace with growing technological advances. In this context, examine the provisions of the new Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, 2016. Also explain how the new policy can help boost innovation and entrepreneurship in the country.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का विकृत पेटेंट संरक्षण एवं बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार प्रशासन वस्तुतः विकसित होती तकनीकी प्रगतियों से तालमेल बैठाने में असफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, नई बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (IPR) नीति, 2016 के प्रावधानों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही व्याख्या कीजिए कि नई नीति देश में नवोन्मेष और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती है।

> India's new IPR policy "2016", continues to be entirely influenced by based on early Intellectual Property Rights policy. Only minute changes in text have been brought and law governing the same continues unamended.

1.) The IPR policy continues to consider the principle of "Compulsory Licensing" which is compliant with WTO trade policy regulations, allowing the government to recast to compulsory licensing in events of "national emergency"

2.) The IPR policy also keeps Section 3(D) of Indian patents Act that disallows use of minute improvement to account for a new patent - COVERGREENING OF PATENTS.

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3. New IPR policy hopes to make people aware about IPR policy and intellectual property limitations

4. The startup / standup India policy will gain due to new IPR policy that seeks to provide free legal help in filing up of new "Intellectual property" to new entrepreneurs.

5. The IPR policy discards giving patents to (CRI) computer Related intervention and new models developed in Financial & Mathematical Models

> The new IPR policy has been balanced keeping in mind India's necessary concerns and need for promotion of patents & intellectual property

· It gives state the power to use extra-ordinary powers at times of extreme public emergency like Compulsory Licencing but also gives freedom to promote necessary

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intellectual property protection.

> New "utility patents" have also been formalized by Govt, recognising mechanical improvements made by MSME's to promote innovation ~~made~~ in the MSME sector.

The investors need to be given encouragement to invest in the country and government has to provide necessary guarantees, while it evokes use of compulsory Licencing.

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13. Though the frequency of both droughts and floods has increased in many states of the country, the preparedness level for mitigating their impacts still has significant gaps. Discuss in the context of India.
यद्यपि सूखे और बाढ़, दोनों की आवृत्ति देश के कई राज्यों में बढ़ी है किंतु उनके प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु तैयारियों के स्तर में अभी भी एक बड़ा अंतराल विद्यमान है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Frequency of Droughts and Floods have increased due to arbitrary or unpredictable change in climate caused due to anthropogenic activities or natural causes

1. Unpredictable behavior of Monsoons due to global phenomena like El Nino, La Nina.

2. Huge Glacier melting due to Global warming, leading to floods in lower stretches of flood plains

3 Construction of Dams which do not take into consideration long term consequences has also caused excessive sillation leading to flooding to rise in ground level of river basins.

4 Reckless or inefficient use of water resource, to grow water guzzling crops

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in areas of scarce rainfall has led to problem of water scarcity

5. Exploitation of water resources - especially underground, has led to drought like conditions

6. Extensive cutting of trees - degradation of forests has also led to drought.

> The preparedness levels continue to be in disregard of changing conditions

1. Lack of Govt initiatives to bring change in the existing condition or reforming the practice of cultivation of water intensive crops

2. High dependence on Monsoons, limited use of irrigation

3. Lack of awareness and knowledge related to Deforestation and excessive use of artificial fertilizers and inorganic chemicals.

> The Government needs to provide holistic, integrated, policy driven initiatives

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to reduce the menace of droughts and floods which severly affect local people causing distress and displacement.

- Response, Recovery, Mitigation and Preparedness and proper accountability is required to proceed forward.

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14. In view of the high levels of inequality in India, it is imperative to not only broaden access to education and health but also financial services. Discuss. Also highlight the efforts made by the government in recent times to address inequality by promoting financial inclusion.
भारत में असमानता के उच्च स्तरों को देखते हुए न केवल शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य बल्कि वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुँच को भी विस्तृत करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा देकर असमानता को कम करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Govt has recently instituted Deepak Mohanty Committee as well as Nachiket Mor Committee on bringing reforms to promote financial inclusion

The various efforts made by Govt introduce

1) Institutionalisation of Small Finance banks

2) Institutionalisation of Payment banks

3) Setup of UPI Unified Payment interface by National Payment Corporation of India Ltd

4) Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, opening record number of ~~good~~ accounts to promote financial inclusion.

5. Opening up of Sukanya Samriddhi account for Girls and providing concessional

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interest

All, these steps were recommended by early mentioned committees.

[1st Part]

→ while India has been very close to achieving universal primary enrollment in primary schooling sector via initiatives of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, there is currently lack of Financial inclusion, that restricts capital to poor people.

→ Huge inorganised sector - high interest rates exploit poor people

→ Overall, it is extremely important & integral to promote Financial inclusion which provides loan at cheap interest rates and ensures that is there is transparency and objectivity of contract.

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15. Examine the need for indigenization of the defence industry in India. While highlighting its challenges, analyse how the new Defence Procurement Policy (DPP) and relaxations in FDI norms can address these challenges.
भारत में रक्षा उद्योगों के स्वदेशीकरण की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसकी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए कि नई रक्षा खरीद नीति (डिफेंस प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी-DPP) एवं FDI मानदंडों में दी गयी छूटें इन चुनौतियों को किस प्रकार संबोधित कर सकती हैं।

India has embarked on a new initative to indigenise India's defence industry. India is the largest importer of Foreign weapons in the world, which is thrice that of China.

> Indian Tax payer's money has been incentivising Russian cq US Militiary Industrial complex.

→ The Defence industry seeks to make India a military technology cq export hub. This has been promoted via amending Defence Procurement Policy.

FEATURES

1. only militiary goods that are significantly designed in the country and materials sourced from local domestic industry would be procured by Defence and Ministry. A 60% - 40%

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ratio has been introduced for design and domestic sourcing

- Any Foreign company has to invest significant amounts of money to ensure that there is technology transfer and promote India's Military Industrial Complex
- There will be open - transparent & competitive bidding for contracts of Defence Industry to abolish corruption and unfair practices.
- Deals like Manufacture of "BRAHMOS" & acquiring of French submarines - through technology transfer to be manufactured by DCNS and India's Mazagon Shipyard Ltd are some of the examples.
- Recently "Rafael" acquired from France will invest significant amounts to increase technological know how of domestic industry.
- Similarly the govt has announced 100% FDI in defence industry fully incentivising

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production of weapons by Foreign companies using materials from defence & domestic industry.

CHALLENGES

- The technology transfer process may not significant, since countries might not be willing to share it with India
- Diversification of Defence Manufacturers may give other countries ~~to~~, power to influence India's future trade
- The foreign contractor can release secret information, this can lead to loss of strategic benefits involved in procurement

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16. Digital technologies have the potential to dramatically transform higher education. Giving a special emphasis to MOOCs, analyse the statement in the context of India.
डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों में उच्च शिक्षा को नाटकीय ढंग से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। MOOCs पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

· Digital technology has expanded due to easy use, lower logistical costs, wide proliferation & extensive globalisation & exchange of info

MOOCs

· Digital technology has been used to transform Higher Education, with availability of
  · online professional Educational programs & certification
  · Skill Development programmes

· The Govt has also taken several initiative to promote use of E technology and Digital interfaces to proliferate educational knowledge

Several programmes are

1) SWAYAN initiative to provide lectures of professionals and teachers all

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across the world to local students.

· GIAN initiative
to provide lectures of IIT ~~lect~~ professors free of cost to other students.

· Imprint initiative - Impacting ~~reas~~ research ~~and~~ and innovation in various engineering and technological institutes.

MOOC's can bring a revolution in education sector due to lower costs, high quality and can displace traditional methods of learning and teaching pedagogy

But, for MOOC's to become successfull there is a need to finish

1. Digital Divide
2. Provide Basic education to poor & illiterates
3. Successfully integrate MOOC's in Education sector.

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17. The Civil Aviation Policy 2016 would help in building a more modern, safe, secure and sustainable aviation industry while also boosting regional connectivity and tourism. Discuss.

नागरिक उड्डयन नीति, 2016 अधिक आधुनिक, सुरक्षित, सुदृढ़ और संधारणीय विमानन उद्योग को विकसित करने में सहयोग करेगी और साथ ही क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी और पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा देगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

- National Civil Aviation policy has brought a paradigm change in India's civil aviation sector.

The NCAP 2016 Features

1. A cap of Rs 1200 for 30 Min flight and Rs 2500 for 1 hour flight to boost domestic flight and aviation sector.

2. Aims to develop India the 3rd largest aviation market by 2022

3. Develop no frills airport at a cost of Rs 50 crore & Rs 100 crore to incentivise Regional connectivity. The airports will be built by Airport Authority of India.

4. "Open Sky" policy with other SAARC countries on reciprocal basis to boost regional connectivity with other countries.

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5 Discarding 5/20 policy, and bringing new policy making it mandatory for aviation industry ~~sector~~ ~~to~~ company to maintain 20 planes for domestic sector or 5% whichever is more

6. Using 2% cess for funding Regional Connectivity scheme. This was ~~and~~ later amended, with Govt promising to invest from available resources.

The NCAP recognises the rippling advantages of developing domestic Civil aviation because it leads to more employement and has several other benefits.

> It will also give benefits to the country with foreign exchange received via developing tourism industry & bringing down logistical costs involved in transportation of people & goods

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18. What is the significance of start-ups for Indian economy? Critically analyse the provisions of "Start-up India" program and the challenges that lie ahead in its effective implementation.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए स्टार्ट-अप्स का महत्व क्या है? 'स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया' कार्यक्रम के उपबंधों एवं इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

> India has the 3rd largest number of startups In the world. This is because of huge entrepreneur ability of Indians and several potential indicator of growth in India's economy

> The startups usually a have certain features and unique characteristics

1) They intend to use e technology, Digital technology to promote their business.

2. ~~Mand~~ Many of them, use new innovative technology with ability to solve common problems faced by people

3. Startups, if logically designed or developed have ability to provide high returns on investment.

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4. Startups require huge incentives and an ecosystem for growth and development in form of Legal aid, tax breaks and liberal market rules

5. Startups provide ideas to solve future problems, provide employement, build Human resource capabilities

→ Start up India program is India's flagship program to incentivise startups

- SETU - Self Employement and Talent Utilization along with AIM - Atal Innovation Mission seeks to create profitable ecosystem for growth of startups in the country.
- Govt will provide tax incentive for first 5 years.
- Govt has vowed to invest Rs 10,000 crore to can provide initial investment to startups and provide legal and financial help

, Also, govt will provide tax incentives to Angel investors and will be allowed to work with liberal environmental and

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Labor laws

· Govt will preferably, also promote new businesses by SC's/ST's by providing both financial and technological help.

CHALLENGES

· It requires carefull planing and innovative strategy to market product

· It requires a proactive bankruptcy policy due to high risk and failures involved.

The returns from startups may not be equal to investments made, so it requires time.

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19. What do you understand by methanol economy? Discuss its environmental and economic advantages. How does methanol compare with other new generational fuels such as ethanol and hydrogen?
मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक लाभों की चर्चा कीजिए। नई पीढ़ी के अन्य ईंधनों यथा इथेनॉल और हाइड्रोजन से मेथनॉल की तुलना कीजिए।

Methanol economy, is based on realizing the usages of Methanol in various sectors.

> Methanol as a fuel is made up of Single Carbon alcohol, has high inflammation, high heating capacity, lower costs, and wide availability.

> Methanol can be produced via bio related food products and their successfull fermentation.

> They have unique advantages in fertilizer industry and used as substitutes to other compounds

> They can be mixed with petrol or diesel as a alternative fuel

→ Environmentally ~~they~~, it can be produced ~~without~~ via renewable form using bio-agricultural goods like castor, cassava, sugarcane and other ausullary products.

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• The low costs make it easily accessible, and being a clean fuel it provides advantages

COMPARISON

• Methanol when compared to other fuels

1.) Methanol's oxidation leads to CO_2, CH_4 while H_2 is purely eco friendly, releases CO_2

2.) H_2 has lower heat capacity & has higher risks of inflammation, which reduces its use

3. When compared to Ethanol, Methanol is more inflammable, high heating capacity, more cleaner.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Differentiating between Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality, explain why it is argued by many that these technologies are not just about gaming but can change our lives.

आग्मेन्टड रियलिटी और वर्चुअल रियलिटी (संवर्धित वास्तविकता और आभासी वास्तविकता) के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि अनेक व्यक्तियों द्वारा यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि ये प्रोद्यौगिकियाँ केवल गेमिंग के लिए हीं नहीं हैं बल्कि हमारे जीवन को परिवर्तित कर सकती हैं।

Augmented Reality & Virtual Reality are modern technological developments that seek to revolutnise visual technology •, affecting the way people perceive action and entertainment

→ *Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality, have been used in modern gaming, providing surreal experience of live action, with full physical and emotional participation of gamer

→ while virtual reality, is based on creating traditional setup, sound and scenes with visual support, but Augmented reality has personal participation - physical depth and real experience through the use of 3D visual screens, motion enabled cameras.

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real time visual media and sound system.
It is a new generation of technology to provide genuine experience of Gaming reality only.
These technologies are not about gaming because they can alter the way people assess, communicate, analyze and express their feelings to others.

> They can be integrated with Television and various communication applications.

> They can bring innovation in people learn and visualize reality. They can be utilized as part of MOOC's or Health sector providing ~~Hight~~ alternate systems for perceiving the reality

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 760)

Name of Candidate	Anmol Bedi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	24247
Center	ORN	Date	5th Nov'16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. **(a)** Celebrities are paid huge amounts by companies for endorsing products that at times turn out to be harmful for the consumers. Examine the ethical dimensions involved in such instances. 10

विज्ञापन के लिए सेलेब्रिटीज (ख्यातिप्राप्त व्यक्ति) को ऐसे उत्पादों के कंपनियों द्वारा मोटा भुगतान किया जाता है जो कई बार उपभोक्ताओं के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं। ऐसे दृष्टांतों से जुड़े नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The major issues involved in Celebrities endorsing products are listed below

1. The core ethical Dilemma involves, whether Celebrities endorse the product purely due to business / financial reasons or they are morally accountable for the product they are endorsing.

2. As endorsment involves significant amount of money being paid, Actors / Celebrities become important stakeholders of the products they endorse and a part of value chain of product

3. Can actors / celebrities be punished for endorsing a product, that unknowingly later turns out to be harmful for consumers

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For Ex Pierce Brosnan, the Bond Actor was recently charged of endorsing a Pan Masala which was knowingly a Carcinogenic, but the actor did not know

SOLUTION

- The companies should release each and every detail of information, and make the celebrities aware of the product they are endorsing
- In the event, the product turns out to be harmful, the celebrities should have full freedom to come out of contract

This strategy will insure that all stakeholders i.e Company officials, celebrities, Government and more importantly consumers (which trust the celebrities) to maintain dignified ethical & Moral conduct in regard with ethical issues involved with endorsing products.

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1. **(b)** Lack of cleanliness in urban areas despite schemes such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan point to difficulties faced in bringing about attitudinal and behavioural changes. Discuss. 10

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान जैसी योजनाओं के बावजूद शहरी क्षेत्रों में साफ-सफाई का अभाव वस्तुतः लोगों की सोच के साथ-साथ उनके व्यवहार को परिवर्तित करने में सामना की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों को इंगित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Attitudes may be defined as a relatively long enduring tendency, a stagnant set of attributes/beliefs, that continue to persist. It is a consistent set of belief system and cognitive process based thinking that stays for a long time.

Since attitudes are enduring and consistent, it takes ~~[illegible]~~ long time before any change can be brought.

Similarly Swachh Bharat Mission, is about changing the mindset of people, to take care of the surroundings, maintain cleanliness, create neat and clean environment and other relevant issues etc.

> The change in Mindset can come only with

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consistent periods of awareness and proliferation of relevant knowledge by authorities and various civil society organisations.

2. It is not easy to bring the change in the initial years, but slowly due to persisted efforts, there will be a positive change in thinking paradigm of people.

Various strategies govt can Employ

1.) Creating positive laws that incentivise waste management

2.) Creating awareness regarding cleanliness and the diseases that spread due to dirty environment

3.) Creating a Civil society movement and delegating NGO's the responsibility to build Human as well as infrastructure capabilities.

Various dimensions of attitude changes can be brought theoretically by Classical conditioning, Social Observational learning & Instrumental conditioning based on Rewards / punishment

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2. (a) Issues around economic inclusion are not just about income gaps, there are many dimensions of moral and ethical choices as well. Discuss. 10
आर्थिक समावेशन से जुड़े मुद्दे केवल आय अंतराल से संबंधित नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसमें नैतिक और आचारीय चयन के कई आयाम भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Economic Inclusion programme, launched and christened as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana opened a record number of bank accounts on the recommendations of various expert committees. but the results have not been successfull in mobilising wealth in entirety. This takes us to psychological imperatives and cognitive thinking & attitudinal moral & ethical dilemmas faced by people to fully employ bank credit.

- Economic Inclusion, is not about only income gaps but it is also about ethical / Moral Decisions taken by people

1) The decision to look for Materialistic gains or spiritualistic gains is dependent on personal choice

2) The decision to take up any profession was not only based upon monetary

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considerations

For an Civil servants take up the job for many reasons, apart from Monetary considerations.

- while some would be attracted towards material gains, others would be pushed to bring social change etc, without the desire of purely materialistic benefit.
- Moral choices of not dealing with corrupt ways to amass wealth.
- Ethical decisions of paying taxes ~~on~~, rather than duping wealth is also a personal preference
- Moral choice of investing your wealth ~~as~~ for charitable purposes is also a personal choice.

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(b) Socially and economically marginalized women are used to make a profit, often at the cost of their own health and reproductive autonomy, in the name of commercial surrogacy. Discuss the ethical issues associated with commercial surrogacy in India. Should commercial surrogacy be completely banned? 10

सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से हाशिए पर रहने वाली महिलाओं का वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी के नाम पर, अक्सर उनके स्वास्थ्य और प्रजनन संबंधी स्वायत्तता की कीमत पर, लाभ कमाने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। भारत में वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए?

In a law recently passed by Govt, the surrogacy most prominently (AC) commercial surrogacy has been banned in the country.

It contains provisions that allows Altruistic surrogacy, which is limited by one surrogate child by mother and having relationship with the original parents.

The step taken by govt, is in line with various other countries worldwide for ex Germany, Australia, Austria, Italy, Sweden.

ETHICAL ISSUES

- The surrogate mothers, are exploited, paid considerably less than others
The original parents have not provided

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sufficient insurance & related benefits to mothers.

- There is a black market of surogacy, that goes without government check, where the surogate mothers are exploited for there lack of choices
- Any inter-willant break up between original parents, effectively complicates the case of ownership of child, which leads to distress
- Commercialisation / Monetisation of surogacy is against the ethical conduct as believed by many.
- Only Altruistic surrogacy, ridden of commercialisation can lead to ethical and Moral conduct

If the commercial surrogacy is banned, on the other side, it can lead to strengthening of black market, which can further complicate the issue.

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3. (a) While discussing the ethical issues that journalists face on a regular basis, examine the causes of increased sensationalism in news media in recent times. 10

पत्रकारों द्वारा नियमित रूप से सामना किये जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में समाचार जगत में अधिक से अधिक सनसनी फैलाने के कार्य के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Journalist ethics and the dilemmas involved is a matter of serious academic debate in many circles.

1.) As Journalists, the prime responsibility is to promote awareness, bring facts and present them to people, who using there intellectual abilities should drive their own conclusion.

2.) But cut throat competition coupled with lack of commitment to ethical & moral conduct, the media resorts to sensationalism in quest to improve the TRP ratings.

3.) Journalist ethics, in case of disasters has been issue of debate, where many opine that their activities should not produce an obstacle to relief operations.

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4. Journalist ethics during terrorism incident also debated, where it is expected from Journalists to show high ethical conduct by not revealing various operations taken by the Govt. which can have bad effect in rescue operation

5. Journalist ethics, related to foreign policy and blatant misconstruction of facts to create sensationalism can affect the relations between countries.

6. Journalist behavior, in mis-reporting of facts can cause internal security issues and destroy the secular fabric of country.

Hence Journalist should display high ethical, accountable, fair, objective behavior as a service to nation as well as to their profession.

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(b) What are the various sources through which humans can judge the correctness of their actions? In the context of public life discuss how these sources are important in offering a clear and practical guidance. 10

वे विभिन्न स्रोत क्या हैं जिनके माध्यम से मनुष्य अपने कृत्यों के औचित्य का परीक्षण कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए कि सार्वजनिक जीवन के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट और व्यावहारिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने में ये स्रोत किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण हैं?

Humans can check their actions, analyze them on the basis of certain important ethical standards and normative ethics principles.

Ethics, itself is defined as certain minimum standards that are universally recognized as moral conduct and belief systems.

1.) Any action must not be based only on the ends, but there must be continuity of ends & means

2) Any action, must be based on "duty" that is deontology rather than considerations of materialist individual benefits at the cost of society.

Various sources, which provide their ethical theory include the branch of Normative ethical theory, Religion, Cultural beliefs.

→ It is important to understand, that

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all sources, would not show consisted ideas and there may be ethical conflicts between the final decisions taken.

> The decisions can also be based on impartial reason / rationality devoid of inclinations.

~~and~~

Every society has a different system of ethical belief and hence this creates problems for people.

At the same time, they may face serious dilemmas due to various conflicting viewpoints

It is true that inherent moral intentions and motives must be honest before taking any action.

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4. (a) Should a person resort to leaking of information in case of wrongs done in the organization ? Does it cause a conflict of interest between the personal, organizational and societal spheres? Discuss with examples. 10
क्या संगठन में की गई गलतियों के संबंध में व्यक्ति को सूचना लीक करनी चाहिए? क्या यह व्यक्तिगत, संगठनात्मक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों के बीच हितों का टकराव पैदा करता है? सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

It is widely recognized that
"Two wrongs do not make a right"
So, the behavior to deal with wrong doings of the organisation, should be in consonance with right ethical - Moral conduct shaped by fairness in procedural complexities.

> The art of "Whistle blowing" must always be resorted, only when
1.) All the inner communication po dimensions have been fully explored
2.) The person has true knowledge regarding misdoings of the company
3.) The Whistle blowing should not be based on vendetta and no personal interest should be proactively involved.

Based, on the above parameters, the person

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should take full responsibility, who is committed to his obligations to his company as well as people.

- conflict of interest is caused in these situations

1. LOYAL AGENT ARGUEMENT

As a company official, one is committed to the goals of the company and the pledges of confidentiality

2. PUBLIC INTEREST

Being committed to overall obligations of company towards people etc

These issues create dilemma and conflict of interest, but the action should be guided by truthful & impartial inquiry.

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(b) Competition, it is argued, spurs the best of performance, however, can it also instigate cheating and unethical behaviour? Discuss with adequate examples. 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि प्रतियोगिता सर्वोत्तम प्रदर्शन की प्रेरणा देती है, लेकिन क्या यह धोखाधड़ी और अनैतिक व्यवहार के लिए भी प्रेरित कर सकती है? पर्याप्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

- Competition is the best source of motivation, encouraging people to pull out their best performances

The Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation policy of 1991, was to create competition for indigenous corporations, provide private competition to public organisations and pressurise them to improve performance

- But higher competition can sometimes have bad effect.

1) It can pressurise people to resort to unhealthy practices out of fear of being driven from tough competition

2. It can discourage people to come up with their optimum performance

3. It can lead to stress, which is

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a threat to productivity & prosperity of country.

For ex higher competition in various aptitude tests can take a significant toll on people and can lead to stress.

Higher competition in the modern world has already seen increase in depression and other psychotic analysis

As they say, "too much of good is also bad" so a balance has to be maintained in the competition for best performance of stakeholders.

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5. (a) "A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury". Explain the statement giving one example each from personal and public life. 10

"व्यक्ति न केवल अपने कार्यों द्वारा, बल्कि अपनी निष्क्रियता द्वारा भी दूसरों को क्षति पहुंचा सकता है, और दोनों ही स्थितियों में हुए नुकसान के लिए वह उनके प्रति उचित रूप से जवाबदेह होता है।" व्यक्तिगत और सार्वजनिक जीवन से एक-एक उदाहरण देते हुए इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Existentialism theory propounded by Jean Paul Sartre, the French thinker says that "Existence is prior to Essence", which means that our existence i.e. the actions we take signify what we are.

> The human beings needs to take full responsibility of their actions. Taking a decision and not taking a decision, is also our decision and that does not drive us away from moral consequences of our decisions.

EXAMPLES

1. The decision to choose our goals of life should not be left to others, not while their advise is should be considered but ultimately it becomes our decision to accept the recommendations or not.

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· PUBLIC LIFE

The environmental Ethics and dilemma's involved reflect the inaction of developed countries to part technology and funding to the poor developing countries. Only ~~History~~ future will tell the inaction of ~~countries in~~ country's decisions.

· Similarly, inaction by public servants even at repeated requests by people, put a heavy toll as a result.

> The inaction is itself an action and the person should be held fully accountable for one

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(b) "A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both." What does this quotation mean to you? Explain with an example. 10

"वे लोग जो अपने सिद्धांतों की तुलना में अपने विशेषाधिकारों को महत्व देते हैं, शीघ्र ही दोनों को खो देते हैं।" आपके लिए इस उद्धरण का क्या अर्थ है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

Maslow's heirarcy of Needs, categorise human needs in terms of their dearness to ethical conduct.

He believes that "ethical principles", are a part, which are considered lower in terms of preferences in respect to the desires or in other terms the privileges they enjoy

1. The Quotation objectively puts higher precedence to ethical & moral principles than to privileges that are devoid of moral conduct.
2. It signifies, that as humans, we have a goal of being principled rather than being utterly guided by selfish interests
3. Human beings possess Reason/rationality and therefore are capable of rational & objective analysis of the decisions they take.

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A Human conduct should be guided predominantly by principles like impartiality, Honesty, Selflessness, fairness, etc.

Inability to stick to principles, has a spiralling down effect, which even spoils the privileges we enjoy.

EXAMPLE

~ As a civil servant, one should hold principles dear to oneself, for the privileges are itself available to serve the larger public interest. Once the person, loses the principles it leads to corruption and a phenomenon of quid pro quo seriously affecting the professional competencies and the privileges we enjoy.

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6. Instances of atrocities against dalits despite stringent legal measures point to the fact that the problem is not one of legality only but a matter of entrenched social prejudices and attitude. In this context suggest some effective measures to address the issue holistically. 10

कठोर कानूनी उपायों के बावजूद दलितों के विरुद्ध अत्याचार के विभिन्न उदाहरण इस तथ्य को इंगित करते हैं कि समस्या केवल कानूनी नहीं है अपितु यह दृढ सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रहों और अभिवृत्ति का मामला है। इस संदर्भ में मुद्दे के समग्र समाधान के लिए कुछ प्रभावी उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The Government has recently strengthened SC/ST - Prevention of atrocities act, but the condition on ground continues to be exploitative and distressing for SC's/ST's. There are various dimensions involved.

Despite affirmative action and awareness regarding rights of SC's/ST's the condition remains appalling on ground, where they are socially & economically excluded etc

Some solutions

1. Strengthening law enforcement Mechanisms
2. Bringing paradigm change in teaching pedagogy, containing parts in syllabi related to atrocities on SC's/ST's to create awareness among people

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3. Providing incentives for SC's/ST's to be economically self reliant. Economic independence will lead to social independence

4. Partnership with NGO's - civil society organisations to create awareness regarding rights ~~and~~ of SC's/ST's

5. Creating seperate tribunals for fastening cases pending against SC's/ST's

All these mechanisms along with "Attitudinal & behavorial changes induced based on social learning approaches as part of popular arena, TV's serials, radio etc can play an important role in uplifting the status of SC's/ST's.

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7. What do you mean by 'anonymity in the civil services'? Explain why anonymity and neutrality are considered as important traits for civil servants. 10

'सिविल सेवा में अवैयक्तित्व (anonymity)' से आपका क्या आशय है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि क्यों अवैयक्तित्व और तटस्थता सिविल सेवकों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण लक्षण माने जाते हैं।

Two important qualities are discussed above

1. Neutrality
2. ~~Autonomy~~ Anonymity

Neutrality : A quality that itself is part of All India Services of country and the Conduct rules (1964) and the draft code of Ethics (2007)

Neutrality means observing strict impartiality, fairness, secular behavior in dealing with issues that are contingent on culture, religion, caste etc

A Neutral behavior also means observing political Neutrality and being committed to the goals and principles and owing allegiance to constitutional provision.

Anonymity : It means showing mechanistic, Objective, impartial behavior, owing true

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allegiance to facts & not to personal preferences / aims / goals.
It shows that the behavior is truly considerate of facts and not on whims & this ensures uniform behavior of all civil servants at a particular situation ~~[illegible]~~ signifying largely anonymous behavior.
> It means, actions devoid of "arbitary" preferences and inclinations and mechanized analysis of facts.
the above two qualities guarantees objectivity and uniformity in Govt behavior.

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8. Prescription of dresscode for women not only violates their liberty but also reflects outdated views on gender relations as well as proper conduct. Comment. 10

महिलाओं के लिए ड्रेसकोड का विधान न केवल उनकी स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन करता है, अपितु यह लैंगिक संबंधों और साथ ही उचित आचरण संबंधी दकियानूसी विचारों को भी प्रदर्शित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

A truly liberal institution and belief system allows its individuals maximum choice to follow comprehensively varying doctrines, discourages any strict prescriptive paradigm or value system.

- On similar lines, it becomes difficult is wrong, for varying countries to pass any strict prescriptive criteria for people unless, it is something wanted by people themselves.
- People should be given absolute freedom to dress the way they want, acknowledge the value systems they believe in without governmental interference or interference of any religious institution.
- Prescriptive authoritarian criteria, affect freedom / liberty of people to make their choices, it take away there right to life / liberty and

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dignity.

· the Modern Era has already led to primation of religion in private sphere, giving effectively people to the freedom to dress or interact or behave they may they want.

⇒ While it is alright for religion to prescribe the clothing for an burqa for women in Islam or Turbans for Sikhs, it should effectively be left upon people to decide they may they would dress without any enforcing action.

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In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are DM of of a very poor district in the hinterland of India. It has come to your notice that manual scavenging is widely prevalent in the district even though the new law prohibits manual scavenging in any form. Upon enquiry, you have found that the number of manual scavengers has been reported to be very low, however, hundreds of dry latrines in the district depict a different picture. You have also noticed two more important trends: first, most of the manual scavengers are Dalits, and second, in many of the cases they themselves go to the houses and request the owners to clean their toilets manually, as it would provide monetary benefits. The entire district administration has been criticized by the media and there is political pressure on you to manipulate the data in a way that it shows less number of manual scavengers in the district. Based on the given information answer the following:

1. Identify the ethical issues associated with manual scavenging.
2. List the options available to you in the given case. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each.
3. Discuss some feasible steps that you can take to control this serious problem. 20

आप भारत के अंदरूनी क्षेत्र में एक बहुत-ही पिछड़े जिले के डी.एम. हैं। आपको यह पता चला है कि नये कानून द्वारा किसी भी रूप में मैला ढोने की प्रथा पर प्रतिबंध लगाए जाने के बावजूद जिले में यह व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित है। पूछताछ करने पर आपको ज्ञात होता है कि मैला ढोने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम बताई गई है, जबकि जिले में सैकड़ों शुष्क शौचालय अलग ही तस्वीर प्रस्तुत करते हैं। आप दो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण प्रवृत्तियों का भी अवलोकन करते हैं: पहला, अधिकांश मैला ढोने वाले दलित हैं और दूसरा, कई प्रकरणों में वे स्वयं घरों में जाते हैं और गृहस्वामियों से उनका शौचालय हाथ से साफ करने का अनुरोध करते हैं, क्योंकि इससे मौद्रिक लाभ होगा। संपूर्ण जिला प्रशासन की मीडिया द्वारा आलोचना की गई है। इस कारण आप पर आंकड़ों में इस प्रकार से हेरफेर करने का राजनीतिक दबाव है जिससे जिले में मैला ढोने वालों की कम संख्या का पता चले। दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

1. मैला ढोने से संबद्ध नैतिक मुद्दों को चिन्हित कीजिए।
2. दिए गए प्रकरण में आप स्वयं के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों-अवगुणों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
3. आपके द्वारा इस गंभीर समस्या को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ व्यावहारिक कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

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Core Ethical Dilemma:

1) The core issue revolves around the practice of Manual Scavenging
2) It is against dignified labor and work and various provisions of law
3) Poor people especially the socially excluded SC's/ST's i.e Dalits are economically forced to be part of inhuman practice, which is against the ethos of modern and ethical society.

1. Manipulate the Data, but take a strict action against inhuman practice after the matter cools down.

MERITS

- This will reduce pressure on the district administration
- will give time to authorities to handle situation with various stakeholders
- will reduce chaos and instability in district and wide media attention

DEMERITS

- Against ethical principles of probity, integrity to release wrong information
- Leak of true information would impact

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the legitimacy of govt institution and embarrass the authorities.

2. Reveal the information, truly to media & other authorities

MERITS

- In line with true ethical behavior of fairness, transparency
- Will expedite efforts to bringing a change in mindset of people
- Long term consequences will be beneficial because truth always comes out of indirect channels

DEMERITS

> Can lead to political chaos
> Lead to huge media pressure and effective accusation of Lapse of Govt machinery.
> Can have consequences in law & order of the district.

3. The other option available is to release the report of official enquiry which state that there are only a minimum no

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of scavengers. This will provide sufficient time to authorities to deal with the manual scavenging issue, & slowly create awareness regarding problems of social exclusion in the society.

FINAL RECOMMENDATION

- The final decision should be based on the principles of code of conduct & Ethics of Civil services.

1. The true information should be released in the public
2. With the available time a movement should be started, with the participation of NGO's for effectively dealing with menace of manual scavenging
3. Use of Technology and Engineering devices should be promoted to deal with scavenging
4. Only a proactive - & holistic govt policy can create conditions of inclusive and a non-discriminatory society

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10. You are SP of a district where the use of drugs is prevalent, especially among the youth. The neighbouring districts are also suffering from the same problem. There is a huge hue and cry in the national media about the drug issue and the government and political parties are pressurising the police and district administration to act on the issue. A big deal of drugs is busted by the police in your area and all the culprits have been arrested. However, even before you reach your office, a minister from the ruling party of the state calls and asks you to release few of the culprits. You have long suspected the role of many senior leaders in this drug menace of the state. You have also been informed by your juniors that a few officers who dared to act against people involved in drug dealings were transferred or suspended on wrong charges earlier.

1. Identify the options available to you.
2. Evaluate the pros and cons of each of your options. 20

आप एक ऐसे जिले के एस.पी. हैं जहां मादक पदार्थों का व्यापक उपयोग होता है, विशेष रूप से युवाओं के बीच यह सर्वाधिक प्रचलित है। पड़ोसी जिले भी इसी समस्या से ग्रसित हैं। मादक पदार्थों से जुड़े मुद्दे के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय मीडिया में हायतौबा मची है और इस मुद्दे पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए सरकार और राजनीतिक दल पुलिस एवं जिला प्रशासन पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। आपके क्षेत्र में मादक पदार्थों की एक बड़ी डील का पुलिस द्वारा भंडाफोड़ किया जाता है और सभी अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है। हालांकि, इससे पहले कि आप अपने कार्यालय पहुंचते, राज्य के सत्तारूढ़ दल का एक मंत्री आप को बुलाता है और कुछ अपराधियों को छोड़ने के लिए कहता है। आप लंबे समय से राज्य में मादक पदार्थ से जुड़े इस खतरे में कई वरिष्ठ नेताओं की भूमिका पर संदेह करते रहे हैं। आपको, आपके कनिष्ठों द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि मादक पदार्थों की डीलिंग में सम्मिलित लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का साहस जुटाने वाले कुछ अधिकारियों को पूर्व में गलत आरोपों में स्थानांतरित या निलंबित किया जा चुका है।

1. स्वयं के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों की पहचान कीजिए।
2. अपने प्रत्येक विकल्पों के पक्ष-विपक्ष का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ethical Dilemma

1) Action taken in public interest could be in dissonance to the commitment of civil servants to respect their seniors and their directions.

2. Pressure of being obligated to larger public interest and on the other hand

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to the political superiors

1. Releasing arrested drug dealer on the directions of political master - Minister.

MERITS

- It will ensure law & order for time being
- It will reduce pressure on police authorities
- By the arrest, free of dealers, it will also give indication to media that police
- will give chance of professional promotion due to political allegiance.

DEMERITS

- Against strict standards of probity, Integrity, objective behavior, against political neutrality & constitutional values
- It will set a wrong precedence
- It will lead to morally bankrupt and highly demotivated behavior of officials.
- The society will remain entrenched with drug problem which will have several ill-effects. Focus in health etc.

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2. Releasing a few of dealers as suggested by Minister while detaining few.

1. This would give an indication to Media that police is taking action
2. This would reduce pressure and will be a win-win situation for DM and pro Minister.
2. But it will be against standards of public services as mentioned above

3 Arresting all the drug dealers, releasing information of political angle involved to Media and take strict action and face consequences

1. Highly ethical behavior, in consonance with ideals of constitution and conduct.
2. But it will have severe consequences on professional growth of SP
3. It can have potential to eradicate problem of Drugs in the district
4. The other police officials will be motivated by police action and will continue their work

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Recommendation

- Any action taken, should be proactive and involve direct discussion with all the stakeholders. It should first be in strict parallel to law and ethical standards
- Without full enquiry and report, it would not be expedient to release the name of Minister, it should only be released when there is ~~political~~ deterministic proof
- Also drug dealers should be arrested and enquired for the political allegiance & support.

The truth, when finally emerges - should then be declared with full passion & courage. As a civil servants, the pressure to maintain high ethical standard becomes a mandatory mean & end.

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11. You are the manager of a small hotel which maintains high standards of ethics in dealing with its customers. One day a person comes to your hotel and enquires about booking a room at your hotel. However, due to peak season, all rooms were already booked and hence the staff politely informed him about the unavailability. The person, however, was adamant and took this as a personal insult and started misbehaving with the staff present at the counter. Citing his political connection he also threatened the staff of severe consequences. Next day the person lodged a frivolous complaint with the police under the stringent SC/ST act. In his complaint he accused you and your staff of insulting him deliberately on the basis of his caste. He insisted further that he was denied a room at your hotel due to the caste he belongs to.

1. What are the options available to you?
2. Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons. 20

आप एक छोटे से होटल के प्रबंधक हैं जिसका अपने ग्राहकों से व्यवहार का उच्च नैतिक मानक है। एक दिन एक व्यक्ति आपके होटल में आता है और आपसे होटल में कमरा बुक करने के संबंध में पूछताछ करता है। हालांकि, पीक सीजन होने के कारण सभी कमरे पहले से ही बुक हैं और इसलिए कर्मचारी विनम्रता पूर्वक उसे अनुपलब्धता के संबंध में सूचित करता है। लेकिन वह व्यक्ति हठी था और इसे व्यक्तिगत अपमान के रूप में ले लेता है और काउंटर पर उपस्थित कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार पर उतर आता है। अपने राजनीतिक संबंधों का हवाला देते हुए वह कर्मचारियों को गंभीर परिणाम की धमकी देता है। अगले दिन वह व्यक्ति कठोर एस.सी./एस.टी. अधिनियम के तहत पुलिस के पास ओछी शिकायत दर्ज करवाता है। अपनी शिकायत में वह आप पर और आपके कर्मचारियों पर अपनी जाति के आधार पर जानबूझ कर अपमान करने का आरोप लगाता है। वह आगे कहता है कि वह जिस जाति से संबंध रखता है, उसके कारण उसे आपके होटल में कमरा देने से मना किया गया था।

1. आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं?
2. इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और स्वयं द्वारा चुने जाने वाले विकल्प का कारण बताइए।

ethical Dilemma: The Dilemma involves around professional ethics in business, fake allegations for driving a particular notice to embarrass and vitiate atmosphere & ill use of government laws for personal interests.

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- The following case does not give many options to the manager of small Hotel. Some of the possible option are

1. Inform the owner of the entire episode and wait for further developments

MERITS

1. It will give time to owner to effectively proceed
2. It will give time to prepare a defense and effective proof for non-involvement in any derogatory practice.
3. It will help, take owners in confidence and devise future strategy
4. It will save time. ~~and/ day~~

DEMERITS

- This will be a passive solution
- It will give, the particular person to mould facts and falsely implicate person

/ Etc/ Case

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2. Proactively involve yourself in the case and straight way share the entire truth with police, by taking into account the proof of all rooms being booked
- File a criminal defamation charge against the person

MERITS
- ethically and Morally sound behaviour.
- Allows/ Reduce chances of being falsely implicated into the case
- Reduce mental and emotional pressure

3. The other action, would be to enter into deal with person to withdraw the case and provide him room, by asking others to exit from the book

MERIT: will reduce time wastage and legal costs

But this will be against ethics of professional behaviour, for all the reasons discussed above.

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The Final solution

- The principles of truth - integrity are extremely important, they should guide future decision
- collecting proofs and substantiating in front of police
- Filing a criminal defamation charge, in court against the aforesaid person
- Developing a sound strategy, to deal with issues like these in future.
- Use technology, like Hidden Cameras, Video, sound recording systems to prevent such situation

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12. You are the Health Secretary in a state where there is an outbreak of dengue and chikungunya diseases. There have been reports of negligent attitude of some private hospitals in the city. Also, the public hospitals do not have the required infrastructure and staff to meet such increased number of cases in a short span of time. Additionally, the staff is demoralised by the increased working hours and the public outrage. Despite the efforts of the local authorities this issue emerges year after year.

1. What are the immediate steps which should be taken in such a situation?
2. Suggest some long term measures to ensure that such a situation is not repeated. 20

आप एक ऐसे राज्य में स्वास्थ्य सचिव हैं जहां डेंगू और चिकनगुनिया रोगों का प्रकोप है। शहर में कुछ निजी अस्पतालों के उपेक्षा भरे रवैये की भी सूचना है। इसके साथ ही, सरकारी अस्पतालों में इतने कम समय में इन मामलों की इतनी बढ़ती संख्या का सामना करने के लिए आवश्यक अवसंरचना और कर्मचारी नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कर्मचारी काम के घंटे में वृद्धि और जनता के आक्रोश से हतोत्साहित हैं। स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों के प्रयासों के बावजूद यह समस्या वर्ष दर वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है।

1. ऐसी स्थिति में उठाये जा सकने वाले तत्कालिक कदम क्या होंगे?
2. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The core ethical dilemma question is based on lax attitude of private hospitals that have effectively failed to provide essential services

2. The situation is worsened because of bad condition of infrastructure at public health institutions

3. With the current conditions i.e limited staff and condition of widespread outbreak of dengue and chikungunya situation has further worsened,

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Short term solutions.

- Enforcing private hospitals to provide essential services, keeping a vigil on activities of private hospitals and there cost structure of dealing with patients
- Providing short term monetary support with resources to public officials for dealing with extra responsibility.
- Invocation of ESMA Essential Services Management Act to insure that basic services of Health are not affected.
- Creating awareness regarding methods to protect people from Chikungunya etc
- Taking support of doctors from nearby districts and over hauling transportation of people to nearby public-private hospitals

Long term

- Investing in resources and infrastructure of public officials after govt consultations.
- ~~Creating a legal provision~~ ~~new policy~~

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- Asking government support to effectively deal with menace of chikungunya & Dengue
- Creating a long term strategy regarding ways to reduce epidemics by constituting an expert committee of Health officials.
- Creating awareness ~~of~~ through the use of Media regarding the moral role of private hospitals in providing services in emergency situation.
- Use ~~Bold PPP~~
- Create hospitals based on PPP model where govt would fund the infrastructure and private officials will maintain & render services.
- Creating awareness among ~~during~~ regarding their responsibilities in mitigating the impact of epidemics by using safe and clean water and sanitation techniques & solid & water waste management

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13. As a Forest Officer, you are receiving increasing complaints of certain animals ruining the farms and causing damage to crops. This is creating an undue financial burden for the farmers who are in deep distress because of the uncontrolled damage. Consequently, the farmers are demanding you to put forward a request for culling of animals. You are an animal lover and against culling of animals. You had made efforts to control the menace but the population of animals has increased beyond the managing capacity.

1. What are the options available to you? Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons.
2. Also suggest some long term measures to ensure that such a situation is not repeated. 20

एक वन अधिकारी के रूप में, आपको कुछ जानवरों द्वारा खेतों को बर्बाद करने और फसलों को क्षतिग्रस्त करने की बढ़ रही शिकायतें मिलती हैं। यह ऐसे किसानों पर अनुचित वित्तीय बोझ डाल रहा है जो अनियंत्रित क्षति के कारण गहरे संकट में हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, किसान जानवरों को मारने के लिए आपसे अपने वरिष्ठों से अनुरोध करने की मांग कर रहे हैं। आप पशु प्रेमी हैं और जानवरों को मारने के विरुद्ध हैं। आप उक्त समस्या को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास कर चुके हैं, लेकिन जानवरों की आबादी प्रबंधन क्षमता से अधिक बढ़ गई है।

1. आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं? इन उपलब्ध विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और बताईए कि आप किस विकल्प को चुनेंगे। अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।
2. इसके साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ethical Dilemma: The Dilemma revolves around dignified behavior and conduct towards animals and prevention of cruelty to them.

- But the need for extermination, because of the rising population
- It also sees a conflict of personal preferences and professional requirements.

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OPTIONS AVAILABLE

1. "Indiscriminate culling of Animals". to be requested to Ministry i.e Transfer to Schedule V of Wildlife Act (1972) of the ~~dest~~ particular animal

MERITS

- Will end distress and crop losses of farmers
- Will help deal effectively with situation
- Most economically expedient ~~situation~~ solution

DEMERITS

- Against ethical conduct of dignified behavior towards living animals
- Against my personal preferences.
- ~~Against~~ It can lead to protests from wildlife related NGO's, thus hampering situation of law & order

2. Allowing the situation, as it is and taking no action by deferring the responsibility and Delegating the decision on higher authorities.

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MERITS

1. Will not lead to killing of animals, their lives would be protected and the personal preferences ~~will be~~ be a personally preferential idea

2. Delegating the responsibility will mean no accountability of decision taker

→ But it can lead to problems for the farmers and will not end their crop losses

3. Instituting an expert committee and then taking action on recommendations

- It will be time consuming
- It will be economically not feasible ~~since~~ since farmer losses would continue
- It will worsen law & order situation because of fear of protests by farmers etc

4. Final Solution / recommendation

- A solution could be devised, which is both acceptable to all parties and within the mandate and abilities of agencies.

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· Rather than killing of Animals, they could be transferred to other places where there is lesser population and crop fields.

· Decision regarding "sterilisation of Animals" rather than discriminate killing could be an early situation.

In the meantime, this would give authorities to devise a proactive - innovative - sound strategy to deal with animals and discuss with various stakeholders.

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14. Dr. A.K. Singh, a professor of medicine, is a prominent cardiologist. His personal financial investments include significant stock holdings in three publicly traded biotechnology firms. He is approached by one of these firms to be a lead investigator in a therapeutic trial of a novel agent for preventing tissue damage from myocardial infarction (MI). This will be a randomized double-blinded, placebo-controlled clinical trial (neither patient nor physician will know whether the drug under investigation or a placebo is being used in a given patient). Dr. Singh is quite familiar with the preliminary animal and cell biology work in the area and believes that there is an excellent chance that this new drug will result in a significant improvement in survival and reduce damage to the heart muscle. He even thinks this novel agent may reduce the risk of heart failure and irregular beats. Dr. Singh's group is one of the few cardiology groups fully prepared to carry out this investigation, which is why he was contacted. He cares for a large number of patients with MI and believes that he could enroll numerous patients efficiently. The drug will only be available to his patients if his group participates in the trial. The company is offering Rs. 25 lakh for each patient enrolled. As a lead investigator, he will become much better known and will likely experience an increase in referrals if the trial succeeds.

1. Is Dr. Singh's participation in this study appropriate? Justify your position.
2. Does Dr. Singh have a conflict of interest? If so, what is the nature of the conflict? How could it be mitigated.
3. How would the nature of the conflict of interest be different had he not already owned stock, but instead had been offered stock as a form of compensation for conducting the study? 20

मेडिसिन के प्रोफेसर डॉ. ए. के. सिंह प्रमुख हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ हैं। उनके व्यक्तिगत वित्तीय निवेश में सार्वजनिक रूप से व्यापार करने वाली जैव प्रौद्योगिकी की तीन कंपनियों में बड़ी शेयर धारिता सम्मिलित है। उनसे म्योकॉर्डियल इन्फैर्क्सन (एम.आई.) से ऊतकों को होने वाली क्षति की रोकथाम करने के लिए एक नए एजेंट के चिकित्सीय परीक्षण में प्रमुख अन्वेषक बनने के लिए इन में से एक कंपनी द्वारा संपर्क किया जाता है। यह अक्रमिक, दोहरा अज्ञात, प्लेसबो- नियंत्रित नैदानिक परीक्षण है (परीक्षण या प्लेसबो के अंतर्गत औषधि, रोगी में प्रयोग की जा रही है या नहीं, न तो रोगी और न ही चिकित्सक को इसका पता चलता है)। डॉ. सिंह इस क्षेत्र में आरंभिक जन्तु और कोशिका जीव विज्ञान के काम से काफी परिचित है। उनका मानना है कि इस नई दवा के परिणामस्वरूप जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार होने की बहुत अच्छी संभावना है और हृदय की मांसपेशियों की क्षति भी कम होगी। उन्हें यहां तक लगता है कि यह नया एजेंट हृदयाघात और अनियमित धड़कन का खतरा कम कर सकता है। डॉ. सिंह का समूह इस प्रकार के परीक्षण का संचालन करने के लिए पूर्णतया तैयार कुछ हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ समूहों में से एक है, इसीलिए उनसे संपर्क किया गया है। वह एम.आई. से बड़ी संख्या में रोगियो का इलाज करते हैं और उनका मानना है कि वह कई रोगियों को कुशलता से नामांकित कर सकते है। यह दवा उनके मरीजों के लिए केवल तभी उपलब्ध होगी यदि

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उनका समूह इस परीक्षण में भाग लेगा। कंपनी, प्रत्येक नामांकित रोगी के लिए 25 लाख रुपए प्रदान कर रही है। प्रमुख अन्वेषक के रूप में, वह अधिक प्रसिद्ध हो जाएंगे और यदि परीक्षण सफल हो जाएगा तो रेफरल में वृद्धि की संभावना होगी।

1. क्या इस अध्ययन में डॉ. सिंह की भागीदारी उचित है? अपना औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।
2. क्या डॉ. सिंह हितों के टकराव से जुड़े हैं? यदि हां, तो ऐसे टकराव की प्रकृति क्या है? इसका शमन कैसे किया जा सकता है।
3. यदि उनके नाम पहले से ही शेयर नहीं होते तथा उक्त अध्ययन के संचालन के एवज में शेयर का प्रस्ताव किया गया होता तो हितों के टकराव की प्रकृति किस प्रकार अलग होती?

1. Dr Singh's participation is both ethically and legally wrong and in strict disconnance with existent laws

a) Without proper evidence of improvement in preventing the tissue damage in Myocardial infection, Singh would be coordinating and enrolling numerous patients

b) Since, there are no logical ad available proofs - he is being paid healthy amount to cover up glitches of drugs

c) Also, whether patients are earlier foretold about the "novel drug" whose therapeutic effectiveness is still not known is matter of question.

d) Dr Singh owns considerable level of stocks in company - leads to Conflict of Interest.

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c) Using private / interests to
d) The actions could endanger the life of many without any guarantees given by Singh.

2. Dr Singh is in position of Conflict of Interest

a) Being a doctor, he is required to take care of patients and exhibit professionalism and ethical conduct

b) Being given a chance to become lead investigator, he will face conflict of interest. Also he owns significant stock holdings in the public companies further deepening conflict of interest.

At one side, ethics of Doctor conflict with his private engagement and dealing with biotech companies.

> He will be under pressure to show results as positive despite any factual improvements.

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Conflict of Interest could be avoided by

1.) Objectivity - Dealing with facts in objective in impartial manner

2.) Recognizing conflict of Interest & understanding moral consequences

3.) Revealing the facts to public and patients before accepting the charge of lead investigator

4) Third party independent appraisal of the drug.

c) * The deal could have been more impartial, ethically sound & morally comprehensible had it been the way explained in the question

1.) No interest ~~the~~ in company's Alzheimer (MI) drug and its therapeutic success

2.) No pressure of duping and forging the facts

3.) Absolved of any conflict of Interest

4.) Legally and Morally sound conduct

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 843)

Name of Candidate	Anmol Sher Singh Bedi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	24247
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	11 Sept 16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Discuss the need for adhering to the road map for fiscal consolidation by fixing the fiscal deficit. Has the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 served the purpose for which it was envisaged?

राजकोषीय घाटा के निर्धारण के माध्यम से राजकोषीय समेकन (कंसोलिडेशन) के लिए एक रोड मैप का पालन करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन (एफ.आर.बी.एम) अधिनियम, 2003 ने अपनी परिकल्पना के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है?

- The FRBM also called as Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, was enacted to ensure overall predictability of government's fiscal expenditure and ensure that government would adhere to overall discipline in both short term & long term.
- The FRBM act, is a phase wise act i.e it progressively sets targets for government to adhere to basic targets of expenditure.
- It ensures that excessive government borrowing does not "crowd out" private investment in the country by increasing the viable level of interest rates & ensures overall fiscal transparency
- Acc to the original FRBM, India was to reduce its revenue deficit with 4-5 years to zero and also pledge to reduce the fiscal deficit within a stipulated time period based on MAASTRITCHT TREATY guidelines. (3%)

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· It did not contain, government response to various contingencies, which is linked with Global Economic crisis, therefore lacked flexibility.

· During the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, Govt of India had breached the FRBM targets and resorted to Fiscal Expansionary policies, therefore deligitimizing the various principles of the Act.

· Similarly, there has always been a pressure on govt to breach FRBM targets for overall expenditure. Therefore, In the Budget, Finance Minister has setup a committee under NK Singh to modify the FRBM Act and introduce a target range rather than a static - non flexible limit.

It must be remembered that FRBMAct has been responsible for pressuring govt to adhere to certain pre decided targets. Overall it has enhanced investor confidence and provided transparency in Govt Actions.

On the other side, the Govt has felt that FRBM Act should be made nuanced i.e in line with emerging global conditions and therefore a target approach should be adopted.

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2. Public investment in railways has a multiplier effect for the larger economy. Elaborate. What factors have held back the railways despite having a separate budget and considerable resources? In this context, enumerate the relevant recommendations of Bibek Debroy committee?

रेलवे में किए गए सार्वजनिक निवेश का, वृहद् अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए गुणक (मल्टीप्लायर) प्रभाव होता है। विस्तार पूर्वक बताईए। अलग बजट और यथेष्ट संसाधनों के बावजूद कौन से कारकों ने रेलवे को पीछे रखा है? इस संदर्भ में, विवेक देबरॉय समिति की प्रासंगिक अनुशंसाएं बताईए?

* Railways has always been a cornerstone of India's unity and overall development. Railways as an entity not only serve the purpose of individual travellers, but is also connected with commodity transportation, be it cement, steel, Agricultural goods etc. Railways are also the cheapest source of pan-Indian transportation, providing economical means of transport and therefore is sensitive to various businesses both private & public

* Despite overall growth in Railways sector, it has faced several difficulties to expand itself further due to various reasons

1. Lack of investment in Railways sector

2. Lack of sufficient Research and Development in Railways sector.

3. Lack of autonomy of Railways to set its own prices. It is heavily regulated by government

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4. Huge maintenance cost and surging bill of salaries & pensions in Railways

5. Lack of growth in distant areas like North East or Central / tribal areas of India.

6. Rising level of competition from road sector and the reducing cost of Air transport etc

* Bibek Debroy committee was recently constituted by govt to provide new recommendations for overall sustainability of railways sector.

1. It has proposed that private investment, must be allowed in Railways.

2. The Railway Department must not involve itself in ancillary services like providing education & schooling, building locomotives, it must concentrate only on its sole role of providing seamless travel through rail.

3. It has proposed Railways Regulatory authority with relevant autonomy & Jurisprudence to set prices for comprehensive financial gains of Railways

4. It has also proposed, foreign investment in Railways sector for bringing innovation & R&D.

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Overall, these reforms can prove to be game changer and give new life to Railways sector.

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3. "There is a myth that small firms create the most jobs in an economy. The fact is that small firms that grow big create the jobs". In context of the Indian economy what are the factors that prevent firms that start small from growing bigger. What progress has India made in this respect and what other measures are required?

"ऐसा मिथक है कि किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में छोटी फर्में सर्वाधिक रोजगार पैदा करती हैं। जबकि तथ्य यह है कि वही छोटी फर्में जो बड़ी फर्मों के रूप में विकसित होती हैं, रोजगार पैदा करती हैं"। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, छोटी फर्मों को बड़ी फर्मों के रूप में विकसित होने से रोकने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में भारत ने क्या प्रगति की है और कौन-से अन्य उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

* Raghuram Rajan, in one of the interviews had highlighted that, the governments support measures and subsidies to MSME sector had not provided India, with either enough growth or employment.
- Several people believe that MSME's have not benefitted India despite proactive government policy to support them. There are several reasons for the same which include 1. Non sophisticated technology 2. Lack of innovations 3. Competition from big industries from abroad 4. Lack of sufficient quality etc
- MSME sector industries, are also totally reliant of government's affirmative action providing favorable tax slabs, subsidised electricity, barriers to protect their interests.

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* In the globalised world, MSME's need to invest heavily in Research & Development, expand their operations, suit themselves to the growing trend and competition, become more efficient.

* India has made significant progress in secondary sector. The overall dependence of India in primary sector has reduced, which has been compensated by growth in secondary sector both in terms of employement and share in GDP.

- There has been modernisation, albeit slow & realisation that if India is to progress forward the sector has to play important role

- Indian Govt has come up with several policies for benefit of MSME's.
  - ~ Priority Sector lending
  - ~ MUDRA policy for refinance of loans with CGF
  - ~ SIDBI : Small industry development Bank of India for providing loans at cheap rates
  - ~ Skill Development schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Nai Manzil for enhancing human capacity.

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On a long term scale, MSME needs to become self reliant by adopting new technology, expand its' operations, collaborate with foreign companies to ensure, that India emerges as the Next gen hub of Manufacturing.

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4. Enumerate the reasons why problem of NPAs is more pronounced in the public sector banks as compared to the private sector. Discuss the implications of having high NPAs in an economy. Also list the measures which the government has taken in order to address them

निजी क्षेत्र की तुलना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में एन.पी.ए. की समस्या अधिक गंभीर होने के कारण बताएं। किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में उच्च एन.पी.ए. के निहितार्थ पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

* NPA's - Non performing Assets. have been high in public sector because of several reasons provided below :

1. The most important reason is - LACK OF SUFFICIENT AUTONOMY and interference of govt in regular day to day lending operations of

2. Lack of understanding of risk associated with lending. Lack of accountability and responsibility fixation.

3. Judicial and legal entanglies have severly affected investment in various sectors.

4. Bank's preponderance over investment in backward areas and other PPP investment sectors.

5. Overall slow growth in Export market due to slowdown in Global Growth.

* High NPA's severly affect banking business and financial transactions.

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1. Subdued bank's lending to private sector
2. lack of complete monetary policy transmission
3. Lack of sufficient funds to deal with Basel Norms etc.
4. High interest rates etc
5. Affects the macro-economic stability and investor confidence from abroad in India as a market

* To improve the situation, govt has come up with Indra Dhanush package for relieving public sector banks from Liquidity crunch. It has 7 pronged approach that deals with financial autonomy. Many of the recommendations are therefore inspired from the P.J Nayak Committee report like.

- Appointment
- Bank Board Bureau
- Capitalization
- Destressing
- Empowerment
- Framework of Accountability

The Economic Survey has also highlighted govt's

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approach of Recognition, Reform, Recapitalization etc for rejuvenating public sector banks

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5. Mention the salient features of the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) proposed by the government to reinvigorate private investment in infrastructure sector. How is it an improvement over the EPC model?

अवसंरचना क्षेत्र में निजी निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (एच.ए.एम.) की मुख्य विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। कैसे यह ई.पी.सी. मॉडल से बेहतर सुधार(इम्प्रूवमेंट) है?

The Hybrid Annuity Model is a relative mean of EPC Model ~~of~~ and BOT ~~of~~ Model of Public private investment

In a Hybrid Annuity Model, the government provides initial funding for overall sustainability and attractiveness of the project, to the private sector.

Secondly, it then provides payments which are made annually to the private sector much like annuity model after which the private party transfers annuity.

The initial payment made by Govt can be classified under Viability Gap funding, to promote private sector to invest in a particular project & to ensure that there is a level playing field between private & public sector in terms of risks, responsibilities and returns.

Overall, there has been a great enthusiasm by private sector, because it addresses their concern

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and also provides public sector a partner to share its risks involved

* In the traditional EPC Model, all risks & responsibilities were undertaken by public sector

The private party was asked to construct the infrastructure, for which the govt would provide full financing. Therefore it was a deformed way of public private investment.

In the EPC Model, the private sector did not take interest and innovate for the overall sustainability of the project. They were also not keen to innovate & cut costs.

Therefore, the EPC model was detrimental because all the financing had to be done by Government without any flexibility of time, as is the case with Hybrid Annuity Model.

In a committee led by Vijay Kelkar, the model of Hybrid Annuity has been recognized as a suitable model of PPP investment. It has further proposed that initial payment made by

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Gov should not be more than 40% of the total cost of the project.
Therefore HAM is certainly next step over EPC, recognizing needs, interests of both private & public sector.

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6. Even within the multilateral format of WTO the FTA route has served India well. Comment. How can India effectively deal with the challenges posed by the new mega regional agreements such as TPP?

यहां तक कि डब्लू.टी.ओ. के बहुपक्षीय प्रारूप (multilateral format) के अतर्गत भी भारत को एफ.टी.ए. मार्ग (FTA route) का अच्छा साथ मिला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत टी.पी.पी. जैसे नये मेगा क्षेत्रीय समझौतों द्वारा प्रस्तुत चुनौतियों से किस प्रकार प्रभावी ढंग से निपट सकता है?

* The WTO format of providing Most Favored Nation status to other members, enjoying normal trading relations with other countries have helped India's exports.

Under the flexible WTO rules, India has also forged preferential trading policy (PTA's). Free Trading Agreements both (full) & Early Harvesting has helped India understand Global Markets, increase exports, improve technology, adopt modern techniques and attract FDI's.

- For ex just after signing FTA in goods with ASEAN, India's overall trade with countries have relatively grown
- It has given a level playing field to India's manufacturers to become global companies to increase profits. For ex Consensus decision in WTO, use of Compulsory licensing.

* But similarly, there has been increase in overall trade deficit as far India is concerned

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Rising imports from other countries, increasing competition in Global Markets, Beggar thy Neighbour policies of devaluing currencies by certain nations has increased India's rising current account deficit especially trade in Goods.

* Hence there has been both positive and -ve impacts.

* It is mapredicted that, India not joining the TPP would reduce its growth by 0.1% annually by 2030

It will lead to trade diversion, with firms setting their operations in countries like Vietnam, Singapore for taking benefits of trade.

It will be detrimental to Indian Firms because of custom duties and tariff barriers, therefore will decrease the attractiveness of product.

* If India joins TPP, it will surely increase CAD, India will have to bring its manufacturing, much in consonance with international norms related to environment - IPR, labor industry.

It will surely impact India's pharma industry because then it would not be able to use

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WTO compliant, compulsory Licensing Norms in case of public health emergencies., It will severly affects it's role as "pharmacy of the world" in Generic Medicines.

In the short term as well as Medium term, It is better for India not to join TPP. But in long term, India needs to bring reforms to integrate its economy with Global markets, adopt IPR reforms, modernise its manufacturing etc

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7. Cashless economy is a global trend now. What are the challenges of achieving a cashless economy in the case of India? How can these challenges be overcome?

नकदीरहित (कैशलेस) अर्थव्यवस्था अब वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति बन गई है। भारत के प्रकरण में नकदीरहित अर्थव्यवस्था प्राप्त करने के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

* Cashless economy has become a global trend with the proliferation of information technology and Communication sector (including internet and WWW) World wide web
Adoption of new technology, revolution in IT sector, use of it by various international organisations and governments have further legitimised use of Cashless economy

* But there are several challenges
1. Digital Divide : It is present both in terms of areas (rural / urban) or age (old / young)
2. Low proliferation of internet in developing countries like India
3. High internet costs in developing countries due to significant costs of investment.
4. Rising issues of Cyber security and other issues of cyber frauds have severly impacted people's confidence.

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5. Lack of reliable connectivity and Network issues

6. Stagnant beliefs of society for the use of Hard currency over soft currency.

7. Low penetration of ATM's in Tier III towns and rural villages etc

* The above challenges can be overcome by

1. Proactive government policy of supporting Digital revolution

2. Providing incentives to various MNC's to invest in building capabilities of communication in far flunged rural areas.

3. Reducing tariff and internet rates

4. Creating awareness and bringing societal change in towards Digital world.

5. Subsidising electronic goods or giving tax incentives.

Overall, there is a tremendous growth potential for Cashless Economy in India to reduce transaction costs, paper costs, improving transparency,

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providing spontaneous service. Govt has also come up with diversified policies like Payment banks, Unified Payment Interface etc to usher cashless Economy.

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8. Abysmal level of formally skilled workers in Indian economy, as indicated by the Labour Bureau Report 2014, is a cause of concern. What are the factors responsible for such a scenario? Also, examine the measures taken by the government in recent years to address the relevant concerns.

श्रम ब्यूरो रिपोर्ट 2014 द्वारा यथा इंगित, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में औपचारिक रूप से कुशल श्रमिकों का अति निम्न (Abysmal) स्तर, चिंता का कारण है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं को दूर करने हेतु हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

* The Labour Bureau report has highlighted the appalling condition of labour deficiency in skills which has severe impact in overall productivity and sustainability of Indian businesses

The factors responsible for such a scenario are

1. Lack of Basic Education and Literacy.

2. Shift of Labour directly from agriculture to industry during lean seasons. The Labour generally doesn't have recognised skills, neither he/she invests because of seasonal nature of employment.

3. Rise of Casual Labour.

4. Large number of unskilled Labourers in women especially because of societal neglect and preferences

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- Lack of sufficient gains on investment in Human capacities. The need of skilled labour is very less compared to Manual unskilled labour
- Lack of private sector investment in building Human resource or training of individuals.

* In the recent years, the govt has come up with several schemes like

1. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
2. Nayi Manzil by Minorities Ministry.
3. Udaan
4. Apprentice Prolsahan Yojana by Labour industry

Overall, Govt has recognized the need to skill Indian labour, much in consonance with growing needs and requirements of Global world.

It has further promised a scholarship of Rs 8,000 to those who successfully complete the training further strengthening it's objective of skill India.

These efforts are likely to bring new changes

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and provide skill to unskilled and a promise of skilled Training

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9. In the 10 years of its existence MGNREGA has won laurels as well as attracted criticism. Comment. What changes are required for the scheme to be relevant in the current scenario.

अपने अस्तित्व के 10 वर्षों में मनरेगा ने ख्याति अर्जन के साथ ही आलोचनाएं भी झेली है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में योजना को प्रासंगिक बनाने के लिए कौन से परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता है?

* MGNREGA, has changed the approach from welfare based model to Rights based model of providing benefits and social security to people
It has been a successful endeavour, in fulfilling its aim of greater economic prosperity of people from rural areas, providing them with the hope of self sufficiency in times of rural stress like drought etc.

* On the other side the results of MGNREGA have been contested by many because it has failed to address long term employment to rural people
There is lack of transparency and dificiency of uniform results. In some states, people have gained meaningful employement for a period of 120 days while on other states the results have been dismal.

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- It is further criticised because it has not resulted in creating useful infrastructure, only resulted in widening country's deficit & creating rural inflation. There is widespread corruption, duplication, and lack of suitable outcomes

* To become relevant in current scenario, MGNREGA has to create useful employement i.e
  1) There must be creation of useful infrastructure
  2) Provide assured employment of 120 days uniformly in all areas of country to relieve rural stress.

- Similarly, we need to check widespread nepotism & corruption in MGNREGA

- Change strategy from top down to Bottom up for effective public participation.

The Govt's support for MGNREGA has also not been complete. A total Rs 38,500 crore will be spent on MGNREGA in the coming budget, but it has not factored rising inflation over the years.

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- The wages given to poor are notified wages which are much less than minimum wages. Inflation costs must be factored in as well.

Overall, Govt's proactive support is required to make MGNREGA successfull. If implemented in a right way, there due it can address several dimensions of rural poverty.

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10. Power sector reforms, crucial as they are, have remained elusive. Discuss the reasons for their failure. How far can the UDAY scheme address the issues concerning DISCOMS and improve the entire power sector value chain?

बिजली क्षेत्र में सुधार अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण होने के बावजूद दुष्प्राप्य बने हुए है। इनकी विफलता के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। उदय (UDAY) योजना डिस्कॉम (DISCOMS) से संबंधित समस्याओं को किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकती है और समस्त विद्युत क्षेत्रक मूल्य श्रृंखला(power sector value chain) में कैसे सुधार ला सकती है?

* UDAY - Ujjwala Discom Assurance Yojna is a proactive government reform to address problems faced by it in current scenario.

* Earlier reforms did not yield results because of several reasons

1. Lack of understanding of power sector & it's problems
2. Inadequate govt's understanding of Distribution sector which suffers from
   - Liquidity crunch
   - High input costs

   Responsibility of investment to ensure well connected grids & last mile connectivity and availability of power
3. High AT&C losses faced by Distribution companies.
4. High cost of Maintenance of grids faced by Distribution sector.

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* UDAY, also holds the promise for bringing change in current scenario. Various provisions of UDAY include.
  1. State govt will take over 75% of Debt of Distribution companies. It will restructure their existing loans and provide credit at cheap rates (i.e from 14%-15% to 8-9%)
  2. The companies will be barred from taking short term loans directly from markets.
  3. Distribution companies will have to cut down their Aggregate technical & Commercial losses
  4. They will have to break even by 2018-2019
  5. They will have to invest further to ensure overall connectivity of Distributed Electricity Networks.

* Thus UDAY, puts pressure ~~of~~ on Distribution companies to adopt corrective actions for power sector reforms. It can prove to be a landmark policy, If adopted with right approach.

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11. Market volatility and vulnerability to weather are the major issues facing Indian agriculture. Elaborate. In this regard, critically examine the importance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana vis-a-vis earlier insurance schemes in addressing the problems of Indian agriculture.

बाजार की अस्थिरता और मौसम के प्रति सुभेद्यता (vulnerability to weather) भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष बड़ी समस्याएं हैं। वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में भारतीय कृषि की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के संदर्भ में पूर्व की बीमा योजनाओं की तुलना में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के महत्व का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

* India has in past adopted various policy frameworks to address the insurance concern of farmers in response, to calamities and disasters like cyclones, floods etc. Schemes like NAIS National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, MNAIS Modified National Agricultural insurance scheme have failed to address genuine problems of farmer sector.

* The insurance premiums charged are were relatively high, also it was far difficult for farmer to prove the loss, which was genuinely calculated by private insurance companies.
The Earlier reforms also did not have insurance for post harvest losses and did not genuinely address farmer's concerns.

* Major issues like Market Volatility & Vulnerability

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continue to plague Indian agriculture. Lack of Govt support for crops other than wheat, rice severly affects Diversified crop growth etc.

→ Vulnerability to extreme weather conditions also severly impacts farmer's security of sea profits etc.

* The newly launched PMFBY, has addressed several of farmer's concerns

1. Insurance premium of only 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi crops, 5% for Horticulture crops etc

2. Risk cover of more than 90% will be insured

3. Post harvest losses would also be covered

4. A new framework of assessing the total loss has also been adopted to provide genuine analysis and returns to farmer in case of crop destruction.

5. Penetration of scheme would be more than 50% of farmers to provide real gains to farmer community.

→ The new scheme can play an integral role in addressing farmers concern of insurance of their

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crops.
The scheme can be further improved by addressing crop destruction due to animals etc

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12. The Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) is a step forward from the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Compare the two policies and elaborate how HELP can encourage investment in the hydrocarbon sector as well as curtail India's export dependence?

हाइड्रोकार्बन एक्सप्लोरेशन (अन्वेषण) लाइसेंसिंग पॉलिसी (नीति) [HELP], न्यू एक्सप्लोरेशन लाइसेंसिंग पॉलिसी (NELP) से एक कदम आगे है। दोनों नीतियों की तुलना कीजिए और वर्णन कीजिए कि हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के साथ ही आयात पर भारत की निर्भरता कम करने में HELP किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान सकता है?

* A new policy HELP has been proposed to take over from NELP to provide new life to Hydrocarbon Exploration in India. Many of their previous issues have been addressed.

1. HELP is based on open acreage, which means that the auctioneers (private parties) will get to extract, various kinds of Hydrocarbons.
In the earlier policies different licenses were required to extract different hydrocarbons, impacting "ease of doing business" and further complicating legal issues.

2. HELP is based on Revenue sharing arrangement
NELP was based on profit sharing arrangement.

3. In HELP, companies can auction for any of the existing blocks without they being specifically listed by Govt. This is in contrast to NELP.

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4. In HELP companies would auction by addressing the total amount of revenue percentage, they would share with govt. In Nelp companies first recovered their extraction costs, (which were very subjective and difficult to account) before sharing it with govt.

5. HELP reduces Litigation entanglements & cost and ushers in cooperative partnership.

* Therefore, it will expand exploration of oil and Hydrocarbon fields in India, enhancing the extraction. and incentivising search for Hydrocarbons.

· It will hence curtail, India's dependence on foreign oil and gas for meeting it's needs.

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13. Although equal land ownership rights are essential for the economic empowerment of women, these rights are often overlooked. Discuss. What steps have been taken by the government to ensure land rights for women?

यद्यपि समान भूमि स्वामित्व अधिकार महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए आवश्यक हैं परन्तु इन अधिकारों की प्राय: अनदेखी की जाती रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। महिलाओं के लिए भूमि अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

* To address economic independence of women, equal land ownership is very integral for a just and fair society.

> Many scholars of Feminist studies, (primarily Marxist feminists) believe that economic emancipation of women is must to relieve discrimination in society. Among economic empowerment strategies, providing equal land ownership rights are must

There are several reasons why these are often overlooked.

1. Lack of concern for women issues
2. Patriarchal value system
3. Historical reasons that support discrimination of women. For ex. Hindu law looks like Mitakshra that deny property to women
4. Fear of distribution / division of Land holdings.
5. Cultural reasons ~ like Dowry is considered as women's property rather than Land holdings.

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- Govt has taken cognizance of the discriminatory status of women. It has therefore amended Hindu property - Marriage laws that are against inheritance of property by women. (2005 Act)
- Supreme Court in various Judgements have also addressed that, women should be given right to property much in similarity to their male siblings.
- Govt has also attempted to created widespread awareness of lack of concern of women's economic interests in society.

* Therefore, it is important for government to bring change in social mindset of people. Take affirmative action for safeguarding property rights of women.

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14. Micro irrigation methods would not only lead to increased productivity but also conservation of water. Enumerating the different methods of micro irrigation, identify the bottlenecks in their implementation and benefits that can acrue once they are implemented.

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पद्धतियों से न केवल उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी बल्कि जल संरक्षण भी होगा। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की विभिन्न पद्धतियों को गिनाते हुए उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं एवं उनके कार्यान्वयन से प्राप्त हो सकने वाले लाभों की पहचान कीजिए।

* Micro Irrigation techniques have become important to address, the growing shortage of sufficient rains due to climate change in various parts of the country. It can address, some of the concerns in areas where there ~~are~~ is no permanent irrigation infrastructure & where farmers depend on rain

* Micro Irrigation is popularly of 2 types
  1. Drip irrigation
  2. Sprinkler irrigation

Both these systems, are better techniques than traditional Flood irrigation that consumes huge quantities of water

* In Drip irrigation, water is poured directly at the place of roots to address water shortage issues.

In Sprinkler, water is sprinkled on the crops

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for judicious use of water. BENEFITS (ONCE they are implemented)

* Micro Irrigation also leads to reduction in weeds, preventing soil erosion & addressing problem of soil salinity.
- It will also lead to effective use of water & reduce exploitation of ground water.

* But there are several bottlenecks in implementation
  - Some crops inherently require standing water, for ex rice, where micro irrigation strategies cannot be employed
  - Many farmers despite present in water deficient areas, choose to grow high water usage crops. There is a need to diversify crops
  - Lack of proactive government policy to distribute micro irrigation kits at reasonable rates to people
  - Lack of farmer awareness regarding benefits of Micro Irrigation.
- Overall, Micro irrigation techniques have become very popular in countries like Israel, which has lead to a huge production of dates, palms
- India needs to adopt the same technology to address the concerns of present scenario.

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15. It has been argued that the Nutrient based subsidy (NBS) scheme launched in 2010 has created more problems than it intended to solve. Examine. What measures are required to address concerns arising out of the fertilizer subsidy policy in India?

ऐसी दलीलें दी जाती रही हैं कि वर्ष 2010 में आरंभ की गई पोषक तत्व आधारित सब्सिडी (एन.बी.एस.) योजना ने समस्याओं के समाधान के बजाए कहीं अधिक समस्यायें उत्पन्न की हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। भारत में उर्वरक सब्सिडी नीति से उत्पन्न चिन्ताओं का समाधान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

* Nutrient based subsidy Model has created severe problems

1. It was introduced to reduce ~~produce~~ government's subsidy on fertilizers

2. It was also set on an objective of promoting optimum benefits of nutrients (fertilizers) based on their nutrient value.

* Nutrient based subsidy Model was only introduced in only certain sectors ~~like~~ based Nutrients like Potash, DAP - Di Ammonium Phosphate and other ancillary fertilizers

Urea, the most important fertilizer continued with cost based subsidy Model

* The consequences of the policy meant that urea was imported in huge quantities and was possibly diverted from farming sector to

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industry sector

* Acc to Economic Survey, the benefit of ~~the~~ Nutrient based subsidy model has been directly or indirectly to well off farmers at the cost of poor farmers.

* For sound policy on Fertilizer subsidy, the following policy decisions could be taken.

1. Progressive subsidy Model could be adopted where rich farmers would pay more for their share over poor farmers

2. Strict control and regulations to ensure that fertilizers especially Urea do not get directed for industrial purposes, creating shortage for farming sector.

3. Urea and other subsidies are imported from other countries by 3 to 4 firms. This leads to cartelization and high cost of fertilizer import.

4. Use of Neem Coated Urea, to check use of Urea for industrial purposes

5. Action against hoarding and those involved in

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Black Mrkt

Thus there is a need to make fertilizer subsidy more economically inclusive.

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16. The success of "Operation Flood" proves that thoughtful intervention in the livestock sector has the potential of acting as a growth engine for the agriculture sector and rural economy. In light of this, examine the potential of the livestock sector and the challenges it faces. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government in recent years to leverage the potential of this sector.

"ऑपरेशन फ्लड" की सफलता से सिद्ध होता है कि पशुधन क्षेत्रक (लाइवस्टॉक सेक्टर) के लिए उठाए जाने वाले विचारशील कदमों में कृषि क्षेत्र एवं ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था हेतु विकास इंजन के रूप में कार्य करने की क्षमता है। इस तथ्य के आलोक में, पशुधन क्षेत्रक की क्षमताओं एवं उसके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में इस क्षेत्रक की क्षमता का लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों को गिनाइए।

* The operation "Flood" signifies India's achievements in creating suitable ecosystem/environment for growth in Milk production and related goods. Due to operation flood, India's milk consumption is higher than world's average

* Livestock sector can provide benefits to people in various ways

- For consumers, it addresses their nutritional security concerns. Milk contains high volumes of fat, calcium etc
- For farmers, it is a source of augmenting their production resources. They can create alternative sources of income
- For food processing industry, it provides raw material to produce diversified products for changing lifestyle.

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Challenges

1. Lack of government support in modernising traditional livestock sector
2. Lack of Grazing grounds, impacting for livestock
3. Livestock sector is not arranged on scientific line
4. Mixing of urea and other malpractices may seriously impact the growth of sector in longrun

To give leverage to livestock sector, Indian govt has taken innovative steps

→ Gokul Mission : For production & breeding of top quality cows and buffaloes for Milk

→ Protecting cows from rampant livestock diseases like Bovine Spongiform Encellopathy

→ Creating awareness regarding use of livestock along with traditional farming

→ Use of livestock waste as fertilizer for Organic farming

India is the world's largest producer of Milk, It has the largest number of cows / buffaloes, therefore

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it requires proactive government policy in regulating livestock sector.

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17. What are the twin objectives of government food procurement policy in India? Discuss the instruments of this policy. Do you think there is an urgent need for rationalization of MSP policy in India?

भारत में सरकारी खाद्य खरीद (अधिप्राप्ति) नीति के दोहरे उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस नीति के साधनों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप यह मानते हैं कि भारत में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एम.एस.पी.) नीति को तत्काल युक्तिसंगत बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है?

* Twin policy objective of the Govt's food procurement policy includes

1. Stable prices of crops (cereal), providing food security and regulating the market to ensure that food prices do not go high and is well within the reach of common man

2. Also, considering in the interests of farmers by providing assured price of their crops which provide security to farmers and protection from volatile international market prices

These policy objective hope to create an optimum price of cereal goods which are mutually beneficial for farmers as well as buyers.

* The policy instruments of MSP can be used to promote growth of specific goods. For ex govt has increased the MSP of Pulses by Rs 450 per tonne, to signify that farmers who would grow

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pulses would be given assured revenue
Thus MSP, plays an indicative role in promoting cultivation of specific crops

* There are 2 schools of thought regarding govt's policy of providing MSP's

1. The first school justifies government's proactive policy of declaring MSP, because it provides security to farmers as well as stable price for consumers

2. The second school, criticise government's policy because it increases govt's burden. They believe that Farmer's interest could be better addressed by Free market where everything is decided on demand/supply

→ Hence we can say that, after factoring in arguements that MSP remains the keystone of govt's intervention in Agriculture. It has high relative advantages compared to downpoints.

* Govt can modify MSP policy to factor in other important crops like pulses, cash crops to promote their cultivation.

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In ~~the~~ a country ~~of~~, where 40 crores live under contraints of meeting their needs of nutrional security, MSP can play important role in meeting these challenges

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18. Discuss the potential of Food Processing Industry with regards to employment generation in India. What are the key impediments which need to be overcome before the sector can become internationally competitive and achieve high growth?

भारत में रोजगार सृजन करने के संबंध में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। वे प्रमुख बाधाएँ कौन-सी हैं जिन्हें इस क्षेत्रक को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने एवं उच्च विकास प्राप्त करने हेतु दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

* Food processing industry in India, has not seen relative growth as other sectors. While there has been significant growth in Agricultural sector and production, India's ability of processing food and adding value to it remains a problem.

- Food processing industry can have rippling effect in creating employment in India.

1. Food processing industry is linked with several other sectors. For ex Agriculture, ~~[illegible]~~ as its main raw material

2. It requires heavy capital investment, and therefore requires new technology to produce specialised food products. It creates employment opportunities ~~for~~ by enhancing use of Research & Development

3. With the diversified personal interests and rise in corporate brands in food, people's preferences have changed. For ex Frozen food, ~~[illegible]~~

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because of changing lifestyles.

· It ultimately creates demand for other sectors. For eg Electricity, Polyethylene industry, Refigeration etc

* Major impediments to its' growth.

1. Lack of proactive government policy.

2. Lack of popular domestic brands

3. High capital requirements of Food processing industry.

4. International Competition and from established brands

Certainly, there is huge potential for the growth of this sector, if it is supported by Govt.

With the changing lifestyles and promotion of Western values - processed food market has continued to increase

There is a need to address and retain benefit from this opportunity

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19. Mixed farming for the resource poor farmer is mostly a poverty induced option. Comment. What role can the government play to help farmers realise the potential from mixed farming.

संसाधनहीन निर्धन किसानों के लिए मिश्रित कृषि मुख्य रूप से निर्धनता प्रेरित विकल्प है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। मिश्रित कृषि की संभावनाओं को साकार करने हेतु, सरकार किसानों का सहयोग करने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकती है ?

* Mixed farming involves both cultivation of crops and managing livestock simultaneously, keeping in mind the convergence of needs of both the activities.

For poor farmers with marginal lands, it becomes difficult for them to depend solely on cultivation of crops. The need for nutritional security through livestock, cropping cy cultivation of crops via livestock and in turn marginal land holdings providing grazing opportunities to livestock. - COMPLEX INTERLINKAGE

Thus, because of overall interlinkage of crops cultivation cy livestock - it becomes a poverty induced option.

Mixed farming provides opportunity to augment resources from small land holdings.

* Govt can provide medicines to farmers for their livestock at a cheap cost

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* Govt can create awareness among people regarding the use of mixed farming in alleviating poverty and augmenting income.

* Govt can provide knowledge based on scientific lines to farmers for augmenting their profit

* It can provide market for goods produced by using Natural fertilizers (Derived from livestock) - Organic farming, products for domestic & international market

Mixed farming has tremendous potential in providing secondary sources of livelihood to poor farmers.

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20. What do you understand by cropping pattern? What are the factors that influence the cropping pattern in India? Is there a need to change the cropping pattern in the country keeping the agro-ecological concerns in mind?

फसल प्रतिरूप (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में फसल प्रतिरूप को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन से हैं? कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी चिंताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या देश में फसल प्रतिरूप को परिवर्तित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Cropping Pattern : It can be defined as comprehensive ~~and flexible~~ pattern of cultivation of crops, based on seasonal preferences, ecological preferences and regional preferences. It means periodic ~~table~~ of pattern of crop cultivation & it's harvesting. ~~The~~

* The cropping pattern is largely determined by Climatic, Ecological, Regional geographical dimensions.

For ex some parts of India has 2 established seasons in cropping pattern while some has 3 cropping seasons

→ Cropping pattern in India are largely based on seasonal & climatic dimensions.

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Cropping Pattern : It can be defined as a way through which farmers grow their crops, it involves all the comprehensive techniques starting from cultivation of crops (including intensive/ extensive), culturing of crops (Multiculture/ Monoculture) keeping in mind the regional agricultural, ecological preferences etc and ending with harvesting of crops.

* Cropping patterns in World are based on agricultural preferences
- For example traditional tribal people grow Multi culture cropping as opposed to monocultured cropping pattern.
- Intensive / Extensive cropping patterns :
- Based on size of Land holdings farmers use either intensive or extensive patterns.
- Seasonal influence in growing crops
- Regional · Geographical factors on ~~go~~ growth of crops. Farmers on Hilly Areas employ subsistence cropping pattern

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* Because of changing nature of climatic conditions due to anthropogenic activities due regard has to be given to climate change
* Cropping patterns, should take into consideration weather and Ecological factors
* For eg cultivation of pulses after settain time period can help soil gain fertility
* Intensive cropping patterns can affect fertility of soil in long run
* Agro-Ecological concerns like natural threats to crops must also be given due importance.

For an ~~exe~~ sugar cane in areas of Marathwad can ~~take~~ cause of shortage of water for other usage. Thus cropping pattern are essential for overall sustainability of agriculture.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 845)

Name of Candidate	Anmol Shee Singh Bedi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English.	Registration Number	24247
Center	ORN	Date	3 July'16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
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7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
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11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Soil management in Northeast India is critical for a viable agriculture economy. In this context, discuss the problems of soils in Northeast India. Suggest some steps that can be taken to counter this problem.

Soil management is critical to the development of farming - agriculture in NEast in several ways

1. The soil in mountainous regions of N-East is invariably Montane soil, which is not extremely fertile
2. The thin cover of soil present, is easily eroded by action of river water, wind etc
3. Also, several tribal communities are dependent on certain areas in which primitive subsistence agriculture is practised. In primitive subsistence agriculture, the tribal communities keep on shifting their land areas after it loses its fertility Vast tracts of forests lands are invariably cleared for practicing agriculture, thus leading them vulnerable and prone to erosion.
4. Also, NEast has vast number of fast flowing rivers, ex Tista Brahmaputra, Barak etc which frequently flood and cause great destruction to property and life. The flooding waters completely submerge vast tracts of land, thus rendering them uncultivable.
5. In context of these problems, it is integral for NE communities to participate in processes of soil management.
   - Afforestation in areas around river courses to check seasonal flooding of areas in N-East
   - Adopting soil protection strategies like contour ploughing in

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plain areas of Assam to check undue erosion

- Using contour bunding and similar strategies
- Regulation of activities of tribal communities to ensure that primitive subsistence agriculture does not lead to adverse effects on soil.

- Recently sikkim has been declared as an organic farming state, where agriculture is invariably done without the use of excessive fertilizers, pesticides, weedicides.
- Similar strategies in other states can be adopted for soil management and prevent the growing use of fertilizers.

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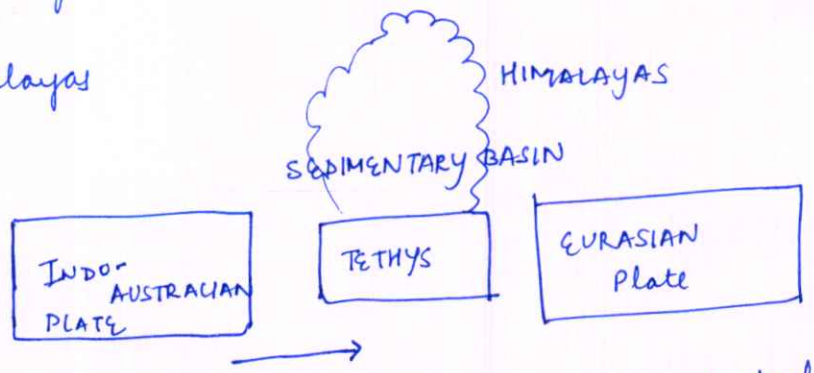
2. How does the plate tectonics theory help explain the formation of Himalayas and Deccan Traps?

- The plate tectonic theory, provides a substantial evidence explaining the formation of Himalayas and Deccan traps

Himalayas



- The Indian Landmass formed the part of erstwhile Gondwana land, including madagascar, Australia, Eastern Africa, Antarctica and South America.
- In the mesozoic era, the Indian Landmass gradually moved towards the Eurasian plate, that had Tethys sea composed of sedimentary rocks
- The collision of Indian plate with the Eurasian plate was responsible for the formation of Himalayas, which is composed of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of Tethys sea basin.
- The Indian Landmass continues to form converging boundary with the Eurasian plate, moving with a speed of 15cm per year. This means that Himalayas are still gradually developing, and are bound to grow.
- The Indo Australian plate is also subducted ~~at~~ under the Eurasian plate, although not completely. This lead to

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certain portion of Eurasian plate being uplifted vertically up forming Tibetian plateau.

Deccan traps.

- According to plate tectonic theory, the formation of volcanoes and basaltic plateau all across the world can be explained by 'HOTSPOTS' around the Earth.
- At the trenches, which are subduction areas of oceanic crust under the continental crust, vast amounts of crust is consumed. This excessive molten crust finds its ways back on Earth, through certain concentrated locations of divergence forming magmatic plumes and basaltic plains.
- The positioning of Indian Landmass over this magmatic plume, led to series of intensive fissure volcanoes in the peninsular landmass of India, thus leading to layered formation of Deccan traps.

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3. Inspite being one of the largest producer of fish, there is still considerable scope of improvement in the fishery sector. In light of the above statement, discuss the problems and prospects of Fishery industry in India with respect to both inland and marine fisheries.

- India is one of the largest producer of aquatic products and marine organisms, because of a long coastline of 7500 km long coa. Because of geographical ~~location~~ and geostrategic location, India has an integral position in global fishing industry.
- In the recently released Meena kumari committee report various problems faced by Indian fishing industry were discussed and various recommendation were made.
- India's fishing industry continues to be poorly equipped which is invariably done by traditional fishing communities.
- The technology used is vastly primitive, which undermines the potential of fishing in INDIA.
- The inland fisheries in India face threat from excessive pollution of organic and inorganic form leading to biological magnification and concentration of chemicals rendering them unfit for human consumption.
- The fishing industry is vastly monopolized by certain people, not allowing foreign competition and capital to be invested in Indian fisheries industry.
- In several countries of Europe like UK, Denmark, Belgium and Netherlands, deep sea fishing is extremely popular. But it can only be done using advanced scientific instruments

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which the Indian industry is sorely lacking.

SOLUTIONS

- As proposed in the same report, there is a need to attract foreign investment and capital in modernizing native fishing industry.
- India, also should fairly promote investment in deep sea areas employing scientific instrument
- For sustance and welfare of tribal communities seperate areas should be demarcated, where fishing by coastal communities should all be permitted to do fishing.
- The government should proactively engage with other countries like Japan, west European countries for technology transfer of deep sea fishing for efficient exploitation of resources
- Sustainability and long term ecological consequences shall be kept in mind for a successfull and a prosperous fishing industry.

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4. Vegetation in deserts and saline areas have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the environment. Explain.

- Every living being, whether plants and animals have special modification characteristics to survive in extreme conditions.
- In desert areas of the world, Xerophytic plants exhibit characteristics, which enable them to survive in extreme weather conditions
- In desert areas, leaves of plant reduce to thinly pointed leaves, which are incapable of taking part in photosynthesis.
- The stem invariably becomes modified to do photosynthesis. to ensure that transpiration is checked to reduce water loss
- Also in desert areas, the plant secrets various stress alleviating proteins like chaperonins and proline to protect themselves from high temperature and condition of acute water shortage
- The stems, also is responsible for storing excess water, to be used later.
- The plants also change and modify their ways and means of photosynthesis, by adopting a variable and efficient Carbon cycle for the process of photosynthesis.
- The roots of plants, go deep within the soil to search for traces of water. etc

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In case of saline areas, vegetation adapts to it by various strategies as described below.

- Prop and stilt roots : Many trees like the sundari tree of Mangrove forests, which has the rare characteristic of running in saline areas, develop this mechanism to prevent saline water.
- Hanging fruits and seeds to protect themselves from saline water
- Secretion of various proteins like proline, glycerol to protect themselves from saline and marshy conditions.
- The leaves and stem becomes highly specialised in photosynthesis, transferring food, energy to the roots.

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5. Give an account of the distribution of cement industry in India and the factors that affect its location. Also trace the growth of cement industry in India.

- The cement industry in India has evolutionized itself over the years, and has seen tremendous growth and development.
- Before the Liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation paradigm 1991, the cement industry was highly regulated and industrial licenses were required for production of cement.
- The use of cement and other vital ancillary products were highly regulated by the government, thus not realising the true potential of the segment.
- After 1991, the use of industrial licenses was gradually relaxed, giving greater scope of private investment, along with participation of foreign enterprises, the development of cement industries has gradually taken pace.
- India is one of the largest producer of cement in the world, with the gradual development of infrastructure projects, need of new infrastructure in terms of highways, roads, the future of industry looks bright.
- The cement industry is located in India at places where abundant raw materials are available.
- Transportation, along with cheaply available electricity

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are some of the important characteristics that regulate the positioning of cement industry in INDIA.

- cheaply available labor also is a necessary factor for cement industry.

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6. Despite the enormous demand of electronics, the manufacturing of electronic goods has not been a feature of the Indian industry. Enumerate the reasons for the same. Suggest measures which are required to acheive the target of Net Zero Import by 2020.

- The past decade has seen tremendous growth and development in the electronics industry in the world.
- With the gradual development of technology, there has been a great dynamism attached to electronics industry, which has been a source of new developments.
- Although India is exporter of Information Technology and in sector of allied area, it suffers from slow investment and equal development in Hardware industry.
- As a result, Hardware industry in INDIA has remained backward and not competitive at world level.

Slow growth and technological backwardness in hardware sector is the most prominent reason. ~~for~~.

- Lack of proper ecosystem for development of hardware sector including electronics and communications is also responsible factor.
- Lack of skilled labor has also been one of the reasons of slow growth of the sector.
- High initial investment along with lack of coherent government policy and incentives is also a responsible factor

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- In sync with 'Make-IN INDIA' iniative the government has envisaged a new policy of "Net zero import" by 2020 to give a filip to the industry.
- Development of infrastructure by and coherent policy comprising of all factors is required.
- Several government iniatives like 'Nayi Manzil' scheme, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Kaushal Vikas Yojona has taken the challenge of training of Indian youth, to ensure that their is availability of cheap labor
- Government led incentives, like subsidised land and specially developed technological parks can play an important role
- Government can provide cheap loans to undercut the costs of initial investment, thus promoting Indian electronics industry.

In lieu of these factors, the govt declined the request of Apple to open retail stores in INDIA and asked it to ensure that "30% of content used in IPhones" should be locally sourced.

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7. Agroforestry is seen as a solution to meet the challenges of food, nutrition, energy, employment and environment security. Elucidate.

- Agro forestry involves comprehensive set of strategies to ensure widespread rejuvenation of environment, providing energy, employement, nutrition and keeping in mind the overall survival of ecosystem.
- Agro forestry involves cultivation, plantation of trees around agriculture areas and other allied strategy to ensure specific advantages.

1. control erosion. The trees around the agricultural farm control, break the regular flow of wind thus stopping the uniform flow

2. energy: The trees planted around are a source of energy in the form of wood e. The plantation of trees can also take place in community owned areas or private areas/ farms dependent on th condition.

- Local communities derive benefits, not only in form of energy but also economic benefits are derived from trees, in terms of specific plants and herbs.
- Naturally plantation of trees, lead to overall regeneration, growth of environment providing benefits and overall community development.

In terms of environment, they enrich the ecosystem.

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- In terms of ~~food~~ monetary benefit, Agroforestry directly leads to economic ~~benefits~~ return by building alternate sources of income.

The farmer now is not exclusively dependent on farm agriculture but has an alternate way of earning. This has given tremendous independence, social security to plants

- Ecologically, Agroforestry leads to beautification of several region, thus bolstering environmental, ecological value of an area.

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8. Explain the phenomenon of Tsunami formation and highlight reasons for India's vulnerability to Tsunamis. List some measures to mitigate the impact of Tsunamis.

- The Tsunami - or also called as 'killer waves' are formed due to under water tectonic activity or disturbance causing ripples of energy in ocean waters.
- The vast amount of energy released, as a result of such activity, leads to sudden manifestation of waves that are violent and cause huge distruction of life and property.
- The tectonic activity beneath the oceans, is related to subduction zones of oceanic crust under continental plates.
- Tsunamis can also be triggered via volcanic activity under oceans which is violent and distructive in nature.
- Under deep ocean, Tsunamis are not formidable due to great depth and volume beneath, but when it reaches coast, it suddenly grows in heights above 50metres and becomes violent, submerging underneath vast tracts of land and causing huge damage to life and property.
- The tsunami incident of 2004, highlights India's vulnerability to tsunamis. Before 2004, the Tsunamis were not considered by the High powered committee on "envisaging disaster management framework" while

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characterisation and grouping of disaster.

- Deep sea trenches near the coast of Indonesia and phillipines can be a major source of earthquake induced Tsunami.
- In lieu of dangers and vulnerability involved, India has installed a comprehensive "Indian Tsunami Early warning system" for early detection of Tsunamis. (ITEWS)
- International cooperation, through forums like IOR-ARC (Indian Ocean Region - Association of Regional countries should be promoted for collaborative action and relief measures.
- Use of advanced satellites, information technology, communication strategies should be employed to fully harness the advancements made.
- Earth based warning dissemination system should be employed, to give live warning to nearby coastal living communities for disaster preparedness, mitigation.
- Highly developed institutional mechanisms should be developed for ready response, rehabilitation and relief.

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9. Explain the role of Himalayas in influencing the climate of South Asia. Enumerate the changes observed recently in the Himalayan region with respect to climate and geomorphology. What are the possible anthropogenic causes behind them ?

- Himalayas plays an important role in influencing the climate of India. It is because of Himalayas, that India invariably has a sub tropical climate. Cold winds from Northern Siberia, Tibetian plattau are not able to enter India due to lofty height of Himalayas
- Himalayas, also significantly are responsible for easterly jet stream developed over Indian subcontinent triggered by a 'warm-High' over the Tibetian plattau.
- Himalayas also play an important role, by directing the Bay of Bengal branch of south west monsoons towards the INDIAN subcontinent, thus ensuring precipitation over the INDIAN landmass.
- In summers, Himalayan landmass provide relief to nearby areas due to cold winds emanating from snow capped mountains. (EFFECTS)
- Due to anthropogenic activities, the Himalayan region has faced excessive deforestation, growth of monocultured crops and trees in place of indigenous trees.
- Anthropogenic activities, like the release of GHG's has brought tremendous rise in world temperatures, thus leading

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to melting of snow capped mountains.

- Melting of snow capped mountains has lead to flooding in lower stretches of perennial river systems, thus displacing vast communities and population.
- The Deforestation has also been one of the major causes of landslides and other allied mass weathering movements leading to frequent accidents and ancillary disasters.

~ Under the NAPCC ~ National Action plan on Climate change special emphasis has been laid to sustenance of Himalayan ecosystems under the primary umbrella programme.

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10. Explain the different types of earthquake waves and the concept of shadow zone. What inferences can we draw from shadow zones regarding the interior of the Earth?

- There are generally three types of characterization of earthquake waves. These waves exhibit unique characteristics and properties.

  1. P waves – Primary waves
  2. S waves – Secondary waves
  3. Surface waves

- Primary waves are longitudinal waves and are the first ones to to reach Earth in sudden Earthquake shaking.
- They are similar to sound waves, and hence can pass through solid, liquid and gas medium. They have the quickest speed and therefore reach the epicentre in the shortest time possible.
- They are known to pass with highest speed through the Barysphere (inner core) which is solid rock composed of Molten iron + Nickel.
- Secondary waves are transverse waves, they are slower than P waves. They cause greater destruction, shaking than Primary waves
- They cannot pass through molten liquid material, hence they do not pass through outer core composed of molten iron + Nickel. The S waves exhibit property of shadow zone,

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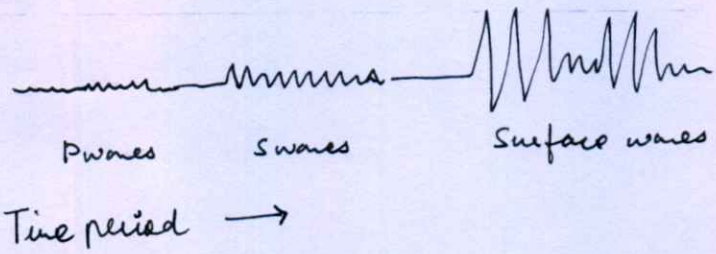
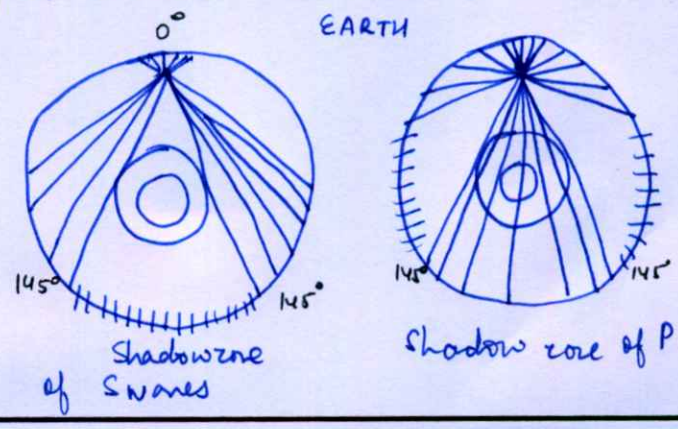
- Surface waves are similarly, most destructive waves causing vibration with maximum amplitude

It is responsible for soil liquefaction in case of areas with huge deposition of alluvial soil, further strengthening the earthquake waves.



- SHADOW ZONE
- From the prevalence of shadow zones, we can infer that Earth is not composed of uniform material and element and it is highly variant and diversified.
- The major external part of Earth's crust and mantle is solid in nature because both S waves and P waves travel through it.
- The internal part of crust is composed of both solid and liquid material, because S-wave pass through external core thus providing an indirect evidence of nature of Earth.



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11. Explain the difference between chemical weathering and physical weathering. What is the ecological and economic significance of weathering?

- Weathering can be defined as physical, chemical, biological decomposition and breakdown of rocks via the action of geomorphic agents like wind, water, organisms etc
- Chemical weathering involves, decomposition of rocks and their corresponding breakdown via the chemical action of particular substance.
- For ex the action of water on gypsum $(CaSO_4) \cdot 1/2 H_2O$ converts it into unstable compound. thus leading to its break down.
- Thus chemical weathering like processes of carbonation, Hydration, reduction and oxidation lead to decomposition.

Physical weathering on the other side involves break down of rocks due to release of strain, pressure or certain force

For example exfoliation domes present in various places in Andhra Pradesh have been developed due to abandoning of overlying rock material leading to vertical release of pressure and development of fault lines parallel to the ground leading to breakdown of overlying rock strata.

Physical weathering can also occur due to persistent action of geomorphic agents of wind, water and even due to glacial action.

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- Ecologically, weathering is an important process, activity that leads to formation of soil, which is used for agriculture and farming.
- Weathering is responsible for decomposition of rocks, thus the creation of top layer of fertile soil. Agriculture as an economic activity is highly dependent on the fertility of underlying soil
- Weathering is also responsible for presence of certain special compounds, used for economic purposes.
- Ecologically - weathering acts against the ~~[illegible]~~ landform created due to endogenous forces, thus responsible for creation of plain relief, which are suitable for settlement of humans.

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12. Tropical regions are not only the most resource rich but also one of the most underdeveloped regions of the world. What are the factors responsible for this? How have some of the tropical countries turned their natural limitations to their advantage? Illustrate.

0 Tropical regions are one of the most underdeveloped regions of the world because of several factors.

1. Extreme weather conditions. Under extreme weather conditions, they are not favorable ~~to~~ for human settlement and survival

2. Because of extreme conditions, they are places suitable for growth of various bacteria, protozoa and parasites, thus leading to vast epidemics in these areas.

3. Historical reasons - Most of the countries, in equatorial region were colonized by Europeans, thus there is overall low development of Human Indices.
For centuries, their resources have been exploited by foreign colonizers for their own usage

4. The regions are drained by vast rivers, which are prone to seasonal flooding, and hence is an obstacle to development of equatorial region.

- Various African Countries, INDONESIA, Southamerican countries, have turned their limitations to their advantage
With greater, sovereignty, autonomy, the countries

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have tremendously invested in bolstering human capabilities

- The equatorial climate has been used in cultivation of commercial crops rather than food crops. Crops grown are cloves, sugarcane, coffee for international markets gaining rich dividends.
- The natural rivers have been used to support irrigation in areas having scant rainfall.
- The equatorial regions of Africa have huge reserves of mineral oil wealth, organic and inorganic minerals. These minerals are exported all over the world leading to great economic development of region. For ex Gold in South Africa, Nigeria, Guinea, Bauxite, Copper in Zambia, Zimbawe, Uranium in Namibia etc.

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13. Coral reefs are the most biologically diverse and economically valuable ecosystems on earth. Elaborate. Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of coral reefs across the world. Also, list some measures that have been taken for their preservation.

- Coral reefs are the also called the "equatorial tropical forests of world". They are regions of high productivity and biodiversity and home to diverse species of flora and fauna.
- Coral reefs as present in INDIA in Lakshwadeep, Gulf of Mannar, Andaman & Nicobar, Gulf of kutch are home to indigenous species specifically located in these areas
- Similarly Great Barrier Reef of Australia, off the N-E coast, is region of wide tourist and ecological importance.
- Economically corals are regions of extreme vegetation wealth and are of tourist importance. They play an important role in rentalisation and rehabilitation of Environment.
- According to NASA's CORAL (DECLINE) Coral Reef Airborne Laboratory, the decline of coral reefs is because of

  1.) Industrial effluents released in oceans leading to eutrophication.

  2.) Global rise of sea temperatures.

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- Bleaching of Coral reefs due to presence of High ocean acidification.
- The volume of CO_2 absorbed in Ocean water has increased tremendously.

All these factors are related to the widespread bad effects of anthropogenic activities.

- The coral areas should be specifically marked for preservation and given widespread security from Human exploitation.
- The INDC's adopted by Countries at the Conference of Parties 21 should be adopted at the earliest to bring below global ocean temperatures.
- Technology transfer, Mitigation, Adaptation, should be given importance.
- Direct funding by developed countries under the motto of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities with respect to capabilities' should take place.

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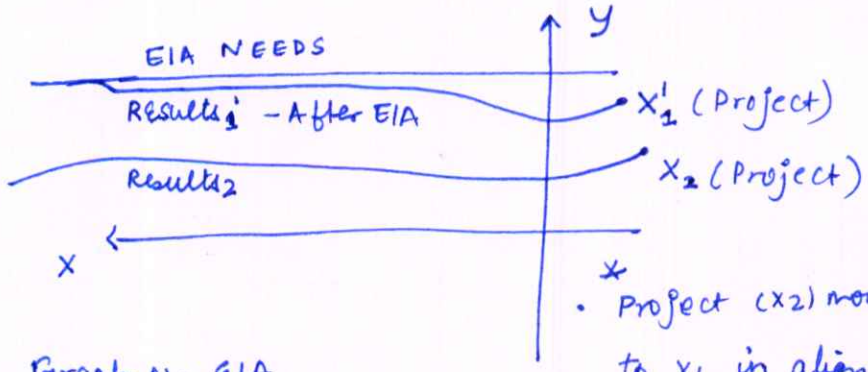
14. Despite EIA being a useful policy tool for sustainable development, deficiencies in its design and implementation have prevented it from realising its potential. Discuss.

- EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment is a comprehensive, and a holistic strategy to align the demands of any project (whether be industrial / Agriculture based / mining based or any other activity) with need the concerns of ecologically sensitive areas, giving due regard to local environment and ecosystem.



Graph of EIA.

- Project (X2) modified to X1 in alignment with EIA needs

- EIA has not been completely successfull in ensuring sustainable development, there are several reasons.

1. Implementation problems - Plans as envisaged under EIA, are rarely implemented keeping in mind the concerns of ~~poor~~ local community, poor and vulnerable, and the overall ecosystem.

2. Tentral obligation : The concerns of sustainable development remain only as textual obligations

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with scant regard to realities.

- Inefficient Monitoring authority :
- Lack of substantial will on part of regulatory authorities
- Corruption ~ Administrative problem.
- Lack of resources, technology to predict the outcome of a specific project.

There is a need to re-invent EIA based on contemporary needs of sustainable development, with regard to changing realities of nature, keeping in mind the overall health and sustenance of specific ecosystem and accompanying ecology.

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15. According to the Indian Fertiliser Scenario 2014, the use of urea in India has increased by more than 50 per cent since 2000. How does human intervention turn nitrogen from a nutrient to a pollutant? Discuss the impacts of nitrogen pollution on environment and human health. Also, explain how nitrogen pollution can be managed.

- According to Economic Survey 2015-16, the use of nitrogen fertilizers has tremendously increased over the years, burdening the financial exchequer.
- Not only it has had adverse financial implications, it has made huge impact on ecology and environment.
- Excessive use of urea has been triggered by huge subsidy given by Central govt. This has led to huge amounts of urea being used without consideration of soil conditions.
- Excessive use of urea has rendered the soil infertile and lead to hardening of soil.
- In lieu of all these developments, govt has also considered proposal for removal of subsidies on urea. It has also introduced Soil Health Card scheme for checking the conditions of soil at local levels, thus leading to awareness
- It has also promoted organic farming via PKVY Param Paragat Krishi Vikas Yojna providing benefits to farmers who take part in organic farming.

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- Excessive use of Nitrogen and Urea, has lead to them being added to the food chains of various organisms causing Biological Magnification
- Nitrogenous compounds are carcinogenic in nature and lead to various health problems.
- Together with the action of water, they form acidic hydroxides, reducing the PH of the soil.

- Government needs to create awareness among farmers about the possible bad and adverse effects of using excessive Nitrogenous compounds
- It has also adopted, a new technology of 'NEEM-COATED' Urea to ensure that there is gradual and efficient release of urea thus preventing ruthless usage of fertilizers. etc

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16. Temperate grasslands are called 'Granaries of the world'. Elucidate. How have the farming practices adopted in these regions impacted the environment?

- Temperate grasslands are called "Granaries of world" because they are regions of "extensive subsistence Agriculture"
- Temperate grasslands, which includes Prairie of USA and some parts of Canada, Steppes of Russia, Pampas of Argentina, Velds of SAfrica and Downs of Australia are areas of extensive agriculture.
- The farming in these temperate grasslands is characterised by
  - Low population pressure on Agricultural lands, which means vast tracts of lands are owned by farmers.
  - Large Mechanization of Agriculture - The agriculture is supported with scientific and technological advancements, and is largely mechanized in nature, starting from sowing of seeds ~~to~~, ploughing, cultivation of crops, and final step of grain production
  - HYV seeds ~ High Yielding Varieties of seeds
  - GM crops - The countries of USA and Argentina are have fully employed the use of Genetically Modified crops for commercial cultivation of crops, which has therefore enhanced production of crops.

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- Temperate grasslands are also located in areas where there is largely fertile soil available, which is loamy in its texture.
- Also available are abundant water resources like River Ob, Yensei, Lena in Russia and similarly river Mississippi in central states of USA.
- Farming practices in this area has gradually increased productivity of region.
- It has brought vast ~~non~~ cultivation of monocultured crops, thus doing away with the biological diversity of vegetation of area.
- Grazing fields, pasture lands for animals and herbivores have been reduced
- Also inconsiderate, felling of trees, has substantially supported the Global warming.

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17. Enumerate the global targets and priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Discuss the positive features and limitations of the framework.

- To Bolster international cooperation and collaboration, SENDAI framework was accepted by countries at 3rd World conference on Natural Disaster Risk Reduction
- The Sendai framework as adopted has 4 specific priorities and seven action Targets to be achieved via global cooperation and mutual support.
- These are not globally binding and hence only voluntary in nature and characteristic.

4 Specific priorities are

- Understanding disaster risk
- Investing in disaster prevention programmes to reduce threat.
- Strengthening government institutions and their framework for integrated action
- Mitigation and relief approach to prevent global exposure. Investing in Disaster risk insurance to ward cost.

The Sendai action was developed as a successor to HYOGO framework, for a period of 15 years to from 2015-2030

The goals of Sendai framework are based on

- Reducing the casualities, loss of life
- Reducing the loss to property and infrastructure
- Bolstering global cooperation and support
- Reducing the casualities of animals and other creatures.

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- Development of national specific plan to tackle natural disasters.
- The Sendai framework is quite comprehensive in its framework and involves global priorities and strategies keeping in mind the contemporary needs and demands.

It keeps in mind the most vulnerable people and calls for a global support in tackling disasters.

- But sendai framework is only voluntary in nature and non-binding
- It does not keep in mind the capabilities of different countries. While developed countries have resources to tackle disasters, poor countries are vulnerable to bad effects of disaster. So it does not take into account diversity of capabilities in developing countries and least developed countries.
- Also Sendai framework, does not put light on ways of implementation of same by member countries.
- Also the framework established is Top to down approach which does not keep in mind local conditions and capabilities of people.

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18. What is a heat wave? Discuss the health impacts of heat wave in India. Analyse the reasons behind high incidence of mortality rates due to heat wave in India. Suggest measures to tackle the above problem.

- Heat wave can be defined as an atmospheric condition over an area when the relative temperature is usually around 5°c higher that the average temperature.
- Heat waves in India are a common occurrence in India in summer season, leading to disastrous effects on life of both animals including humans.
- Heat waves, along with summer local winds like 'loo' have brought in tremendous adverse impact even on vegetation of particular area. They ~~as~~ frequently cause summer 'stroke'
- The prevalence of Heat waves has troubled vulnerable groups who are homeless and do not have socio economic conditions to protect themselves from adverse impact of heat wave
- People living in poorly built slums, are also vulnerable to Heat waves
- The conditions of Heat waves have become more prevalent due to changes in environment caused by anthropogenic activities
- To tackle the same, the govt needs to provide real time information to citizens regarding the temperature condition.
- It should proactively advise people to stay indoors

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- Together with the help and cooperation of local authorities, a holistic plan should be developed to provide relief efforts and rehabilitation to people
- It also needs to make people aware of issues involved to tackle the same problem
- Also people should drink a lot of fluids to ward off problems associated with heat wave and ensure proper balance of nutrients.

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19. "Rising accidents involving merchant ships leading to oil spills in Indian waters is a growing concern that needs to be addressed." Discuss the impact of oil spills on marine environment. Also, suggest measures to prevent such disasters.

- Oil spills have tremendous impact on marine environment and its implications are widespread not only on ecology and environment but on society as well.
  1. Oil spills clog the ocean water surface, Being lighter than water they come out to the surface.
     Aquatic life is adversely impacted
  2. Oil spills adversely impact ocean's capability of dissolving O_2, leading to problems for aquatic life
  3. It severly impacts the survival of sharks, and dolphins, which feel strangulated by oil spills.
- Oil spills can be prevented by employing safe and secure strategies of oil mining from deep sea locations.

→ Because of mining of shale oil, the incidents of oil spills have increased. Therefore there is a need to upgrade the technology keeping in mind the adverse impacts of oil spill.

- Various such mining companies should be held accountable,

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and specific remunerative fines should be given by them.

CONCLUSION

* Govt's should make comprehensive, holistic and effective strategies which are proactive, cover multi frame work of disasters like oil spills and also uses technology with allied support of local authorities, people and Non governmental Organisation and research organisations.

* Specific tribunals to dispose the cases, & in quick time should be authorised.

* Fines collected shall be used for rejuvenation, rehabilitation of the affected area with immediate relief to the adversaries

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20. Forest fire pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime of flora and fauna. What are the causes of forest fire? Discuss the ecological, economic and social impacts of forest fires.

- In the recently accident of forest fires in Uttrakhand, huge destruction of forest wealth and biodiversity of area has been impacted
- The major causes of forest fires.

1. Natural causes : Due to summer heating, wide vegetation of region is rendered dry thus impacting the vulnerability of region to forest fires.

2. Human intervention - Sometimes, human intervention becomes the immediate cause of forest fires. Shifting cultivation done by tribal communities becomes the immediate cause of widespread fires, which are difficult to stop.

3. Forest fires can also be caused due to voluntary malodesign of people to cause destruction of forest wealth.

- In Areas of Australia, savannah, forest fires are accidents of regular happening and occurrence
- Forest fires cause, ~~deals of~~ have significant consequences and impacts ecology, economy and society of the area.

Ecology : The entire region and forests are burnt down by widespread forest fires, eliminating natural greenery, forest wealth, bio diversity of area.

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On the other side, it can have good effect, because it can help soil in regaining the fertility. This lead to forests quickly gaining the lost vegetation

ECONOMIC : Depletion of Forest wealth and resources impact local economy and biodiversity of an area.

SOCIAL : The local tribal communities are severly dependent on forest for their daily fuel, fodder. Forest fires can severly limit ~~the~~ and impact the tribal communities which are prime dependents of forest area.

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